FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Extraordinary Reduction!

REPUBLICAN HONESTY!

MARCH STATEMENT!

Decrease of Month $15,481,968!

REDUCTION DURING GRANT'S TERM, $315,131,779!

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1872.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Bonds, Notes, etc.

Six per cent. bonds	$1,404,398,550
Five per cent. bonds	114,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,518,965,850
Lawful money debt	30,198,000
Matured debt	26,684,652
Legal tender notes	357,590,966
Fractional currency	42,28?,399
Coin certificates	28,?83,400
Total without interest	$ 429,157,?05
Total debt	2,305,906,207
Total interest	35,937,220

Cash in Treasury.

Coin	$ 120,200,610
Currency	10,431,299
Total in treasury	$ 130,631,909
Debt less cash in treasury	2,210,274,?29
Decrease during last month	15,481,968

Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Payable in Lawful Money.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by United States	14,631,876
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	3,521,087
Balance of interest paid by United States	11,110,?89

HARRISBURG.

The Free Pipe Bill.

SOUTH SIDE ANNEXATION.

The Bill Not Reconsidered.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 1, 1872.

SENATE.

THE FREE PIPE BILL.

Mr. GRAHAM opposed Rutan's substitute extending the free pipe bill to Beaver and Allegheny counties. The bill fails by a tie vote, and the original bill incorporating the Smith's Ferry Oil and Transportation Company of Beaver county was laid over equivalent to a defeat.

HARRISBURG, April 1, 1872.

CONSOLIDATION BILL NOT RECONSIDERED.

The consolidation bill was not reconsidered this evening, as was expected. It will be returned to the House to-morrow, and from there will go to the Governor, unless prevented by the House.

NEW YORK.

"Herald" Report of Indictments for Fraud in Whisky and Tobacco Pronounced a Canard—Filthy Condition of the Streets—Indictments Outlawed—Election of Panama Railroad Directors.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1872.

FRAUDS IN WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

The *Herald* prints information relative to the old frauds on the whisky and tobacco business, most of which were perpetrated at the time the defaulting Collector Bailey was in office, and says: The Government was run behind of $100,000,000 therefore. The United States Grand Jury, it is said, have been investigating the allegations against about seven hundred persons, and found indictments against one hundred and seven, and under which arrests will be made to-day or to-morrow. It seems that a great deal of perjured testimony was laid before the Grand Jury in these matters, and that the accused Custom House officials have been endeavoring to direct attention to their own conduct by calling for evidence against the officials of the Johnston administration. The principal operators in this business in behalf of the Customs have been United States Commissioner Davenport and a clerk of the District Attorney's office, named De Lacy, both of whom were formerly members of General Butler's staff. District Attorney Davis, however, has repudiated their conduct, and has frustrated everything by the declaration that the arraigned parties be taken before Commissioner White for bail, instead of before Davenport, who by a settled programme was to impose every vexation upon the indicted parties.

THE "HERALD" CANARD.

The reported indictments of ex-officials and some of the whisky men by the United States Grand Jury was a general topic of conversation throughout the city to-day. The statement in a morning paper to the effect that the government had been cheated out of about one hundred and sixty millions in old whisky frauds was considered sensational, and was subsequently so announced by high officials in the Custom House. When it was made adding appropriations, the entire sum required by the bill would be about $5,775,000. Most of the appropriations were called for by the stipulations of the treaties with the Indians made long ago, and many of which could not be defended. The policy of the Government now seemed to be to make no more treaties with the Indians—a fact on which the country was to be congratulated. He said that the Sioux Indians were to receive nearly half of the whole amount appropriated, and the Apaches also were to receive a large sum necessary in order to keep those tribes from making war; but he thought that in many instances they could be more cheaply, wisely and effectually dealt with by the military arm of the Government. He hoped the day would soon come when the Indians would be regarded as citizens, and would receive neither more nor less bounty or protection than other citizens.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were acted on.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Commerce, submitted certain amendments relative to private land claims in Alabama, Louisiana and Florida, which were passed.

Without further action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. SARGENT presented a petition of 4,000 Californians, praying for the passage of a sixteenth amendment, giving suffrage without distinction of sex.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States, a large number of bills of a miscellaneous character were introduced and referred.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. HOOPER's supplementary civil rights bill again came up, but action on it was prevented by dilatory motions, which consumed the remainder of the morning hour.

THE RAILWAY DEPOT QUESTION.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved to suspend the rules and to pass the bill for the location of a railroad depot in Washington on Sixth street, between Pennsylvania and Canal, for the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company.

After a vote on a motion to adjourn, which is the only dilatory motion allowed while a motion to suspend the rules is pending, the motion of Mr. Starkweather was agreed to—ayes 115, nays 55—two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The bill was then passed.

FINES IN INTERNAL REVENUE CASES.

Mr. MERCUR moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing all laws giving portions of fines and penalties to informers in internal revenue cases.

Mr. COX wished to have the law made applicable also to the Custom House, but

Mr. MERCUR declined to have it so modified.

Mr. DAWES argued that it should be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Mercur's motion was agreed to and the bill passed—yeas 125, nays 48.

TIME EXTENDED.

Mr. DUNNELL moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill extending the time for the completion of the railroad from Copper Harbor, in Michigan, to Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Agreed to without a division.

AMNESTY.

Mr. SHELDON asked to have an Amnesty bill passed for several persons in Louisiana.

Several members sent up additional names to be inserted.

The Speaker required all names to be read, remarking that in addition to the name of Zebulon B. Vance, to which he had called attention some weeks since as having been put into the Amnesty bill, he had subsequently been informed that two other objectionable names have been inserted, those of A. T. Nicholson and Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee.

Mr. CALDWELL stated that he had sent up the names of Nicholson and Harris, but had no idea that those gentlemen were objectionable to the House.

The Speaker had no doubt but that the names had been sent up through inadvertence. The case of ex-Senator Nicholson came within the exceptions mentioned in the two general amnesty bills passed by the House.

Mr. COX inquired whether there was any way to stop this mockery of legislation.

The Speaker said that he himself would not use that designation, but he was glad that it was used by the gentleman from New York. He had hoped that all the bills would be referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was allowed a special clerk for the purpose of alphabetizing them and presenting them in due form.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) said there were over 5,000 names before the Judiciary Committee for amnesty, and the committee would report a bill as soon as it got the list complete.

The Speaker intimated that he would hereafter recognize no member of that one of the Judiciary Committee to move to suspend the rules to pass an amnesty bill.

Subsequently it was discovered that the name of Perry Walker, of Alabama, one of the Confederate Secretary of War, was among the names sent up, and the Speaker calling attention to it, it was withdrawn.

The amnesty bill, with the amendments to it, then passed.

ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. PETERS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish a Western Judicial District of North Carolina. Passed.

Adjourned.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), the Judiciary Committee was authorized to report the amnesty bill at any time.

Adjourned.

RAILROADS.

Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago.

LAFAYETTE, IND., April 1.—To-day the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company put a large force on the line of their road, ballasting and otherwise putting the track in order for active operations. It is expected that this route will be opened on the 1st of May. It will be the shortest route between Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and Chicago, via Lafayette. The connection with the Wabash over the Lafayette, running west of north, crossing the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad at Seldon, and connecting with the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes at St. Aimes to Chicago.

Union Pacific.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 1.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company is making a survey for a narrow gauge road from Julesburg up the south fork of the Platte river to Greeley, Denver and Golden City, to connect with the Colorado Central Railroad, which they are extending to Central City. This gives the Union Pacific Railroad an independent line into the heart of Colorado.

All the freight contracted west of the Missouri river is being delivered by ferry by four roads terminating here, although freight contracted to Council Bluffs lies here awaiting the orders of the consignees or of the Union Pacific Railroad. That company still declines to receive it of the east end of their bridge. The accumulating freight will be all transferred by boat this week. The Iowa roads paid the old transfer charges to the consignees. The Union Pacific bridge transfer charges are twelve dollars per car, added to the bills. This creates an advance in the price of through freights at Omaha and an increased cost to consignees.

SCRANTON.

Terrible Accident.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 1.—This afternoon a terrible accident occurred at the Lackawanna breaker at Carbondale. The trestle work of a coal breaker one hundred feet high broke down, carrying with it a number of men and boys, who were at work on it at the time. The crushed and broken timbers from some cause almost immediately caught fire, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the breaker was saved from destruction. Two men named John Clark and Dwight Moses, and a boy named Wm. Palmer, are fatally injured. It is believed, but not known, that several boys perished in the flames. The breaking of the trestle was caused by a furious gale.

A miner named Rosser was almost instantly killed in a mine at the same place by a fall of coal.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1872. NUMBER 80.

CONGRESS.

The Eight Hour Law—Statue to Farragut—Indian Appropriation Bill—Petition Presented for a Sixteenth Amendment—The Baltimore and Potomac Railway Depot Question Settled—Amnesty—Fines in Internal Revenue Cases.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1872.

SENATE.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to make a report concerning the operation of the eight-hour law in the armory at Springfield, as compared with the former system of ten hours.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to include the Rock Island armory.

Mr. MORTON accepted the amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LOGAN, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississipi between Warsaw, Ills., and Alexandria, Mo.

By Mr. HARLAN, for the protection of the owners of saw mills an the Mississipi river.

By Mr. HOWE, authorizing sales of timber on Government lands in Wisconsin.

By Mr. SCHURZ, for the erection of Government buildings at Jefferson, Mo.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONTESTED SEAT.

The case of Abbott, who claims the seat from North Carolina, was postponed on account of sickness in the family of Mr. Carpenter, who desires to take part in the debate.

STATUE TO FARRAGUT.

The joint committee resolution to erect a colossal statue to Admiral Farragut was adopted.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

Mr. COLE called up the bill to provide for mail steamship service between the United States and Australia.

At the expiration of the morning hour it went over.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. A motion of Mr. POMEROY to lay aside the appropriation bill for the Australian bill was lost—yeas 25, nays 31. The Indian appropriation bill was then read. Mr. COLE explained the bill. He said the committee had gone carefully through it as it came from the House, and had reduced the aggregate amount appropriated $141,256. In many instances amendments were made adding appropriations, the entire sum required by the bill would be about $5,775,000. Most of the appropriations were called for by the stipulations of the treaties with the Indians made long ago, and many of which could not be defended. The policy of the Government now seemed to be to make no more treaties with the Indians—a fact on which the country was to be congratulated. He said that the Sioux Indians were to receive nearly half of the whole amount appropriated, and the Apaches also were to receive a large sum necessary in order to keep those tribes from making war; but he thought that in many instances they could be more cheaply, wisely and effectually dealt with by the military arm of the Government. He hoped the day would soon come when the Indians would be regarded as citizens, and would receive neither more nor less bounty or protection than other citizens.

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FOREIGN.

Mexican Revolutionists Levying Contributions on American Citizens—The People Opposed to Revolution—Bismarck's Regret at the Failure of the Postal Convention with France—A Railway Train Robbed by Spanish Bandits.

MEXICO.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A special dispatch from Matamoras says that Quiroga repeats his report of Rocha's defeat by Martinez and Donato Guerro, but without giving any details. The report of Rocha's capture is not confirmed. These reports are doubtless created to counteract the effect of Rocha's recent victory at Zacatecas.

LEVYING CONTRIBUTIONS.

The revolutionists are straining every nerve to raise money, without which their cause will soon be lost. They are levying contributions everywhere, and compelling foreigners and natives alike to pay them. The American Consul and other American merchants in Monterey refused, when their stores were entered and the goods taken by the rebels. They sent a copy of the instructions received from Washington not to contribute toward the support of the revolution to the rebel Government, and it was treated with contempt. Commissioners have arrived to represent matters to General McCook, and ask for protection; but, of course, he is powerless. The Commissioners report the general demoralization of the army of the revolutionists. Their soldiers are all forced into the service. They have no volunteers.

THE PEOPLE OPPOSED TO REVOLUTION.

The mass of the people are opposed to the revolution. Its leaders, however, are determined to starve rather than be beaten. They will declare a republic in Sierra Madra, call on filibustering Americans, and ask for annexation to the United States. They have already established recruiting offices in many towns in Texas. Small bands are fighting in Tamaulipas with various successes, but their movements are of no importance, and the Juarez officers there are awaiting events. The revolutionists again promise an early attack on Matamoras.

SPAIN.

A RAILWAY TRAIN ROBBED BY BANDITS.

MADRID, April 1.—A band of robbers last week removed the rails on the Madrid and Andalusia railway between Van de Penas and Manzanares, and stopped the mail train. They then made an attack on the train, which was resisted by the guards. Shots were exchanged and one of the guards (an officer) and a passenger were wounded. The bandits finally gained possession and took all the money they could find—some 25,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—The steamships Hansa and Wyoming, from New York, have arrived.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, April 1.—A report which has been current of the early restoration of diplomatic relations between the Czar and the Pope is contradicted.

GERMANY.

FAILURE OF POSTAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

BERLIN, April 1.—Count von Westdehlen, the Germain Charge D'Affaires at Paris, has notified Count de Remusat, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Bismarck's regret at the failure of Thiers to induce the Assembly to ratify the postal convention before adjournment. Bismarck has returned to Berlin.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—River nine feet two inches; falling. No arrivals or departures.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Arrived—Huntsville, Peoria; Emilie Labarge, New Orleans; Mountaineer, Wyandotte; Nile, Cambridge. Departed—City of Chester, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Huntsville, La Salle; Alice, Wyandotte. River booming; risen over 3 feet in the last 24 hours; all upper streams rising. Weather clear and cool.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—River stationary; five feet two inches in canal and three feet two inches in chute. Clear and cool. Business dull. Arrived—John Kilgour, Cincinnati; Silver Moon, Memphis; Liberty and barges, Ironton. Departed—John Kilgour, New Orleans; Silver Moon, Cincinnati.

VICKSBURG, April 1.—Down—Farragoud, 7 P. M. Up—Louisville, 7 A. M.; Thompson Dean, 9 A. M. Mild. River rising.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Arrived—City of Quincy, Glencoe, Belfast, Mollie Moore, John F. Fall and Henry Ames, St. Louis; Indiana, Cairo. Departed—Continental, St. Louis. Weather warm and cloudy.

CAIRO, April 1.—Tom Jasper, from St. Louis, 3 P. M. Departed—Belle St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Talisman, Nashville, 7; Idlewild, Evansville, 6. River risen; 6 inches. Weather clear; thermometer 38.

EVANSVILLE, April 1.—Weather clear and cool; mercury 22 to 46. River fallen 6 inches. Down—Tarascon, 8 P. M.; Mary Houston, 9; Lawrence, 10; Evansville, 11; Emma, 1; Tennessee, 11 P. M.; Mary Ament, 5. Up—Quicksilver, 11 P. M.; J. E. Rankin, 11:30; Fayette, 9; Florence Lee, 9; Leclair, 1. Business active.

NASHVILLE, April 1.—River rose considerably yesterday, but is again falling; 8½ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and cool. Arrived—B. H. Hunt, Evansville; John Lumsden, Cairo. Departed—John Lumsden, Cairo; B. H. Hunt, Evansville.

ST. LOUIS.

Fatal Altercation—Site for a Government Building—Victims of the Tornado.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—An altercation occurred this morning between Barney Kane, a laborer, and Thos. Russell, superintendent of some public works on Laclede and Boyle avenues, in the western suburbs, when Kane struck Russell a terrible blow on the top of the head, splitting his skull from ear to ear, killing him instantly. Kane escaped, and has not yet been arrested.

SITE FOR A PUBLIC BUILDING.

Henry T. Blow, M. W. Fox, John F. Long, Constantine Maguire and Jas. Richardson, Commissioners appointed by President Grant to select and purchase a site for a new Government building here, received their commissions to-day, and advertised for proposals for the sale of a block of ground suitable for a Postoffice, Custom House, &c.

VICTIMS OF THE TORNADO.

Jno. Peck, one of the sufferers by the destruction of the Seventh street market house, on Saturday night, is dead, and Mrs. Flori is not expected to live.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Meeting of Colored Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of colored people was held at Masonic Hall, to-night, at which addresses were made by Hon. Godlove S. Orth, candidate for Congress at large, General Bempsooner, and others. The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, To the untiring and persisting efforts of Hon. O. P. Morton we owe the success. ful ratification of the Fifthteenth amendment, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a people, will ever hold in grateful remembrance the name of Hon. O. P. Morton, the true and tried friend of the colored man.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Crown Prince Frederick William will visit Queen Victoria at Baden to-day.

—The dwelling of A. J. Phipps, Erie Railway agent at Binghampton, N. Y., was burned on Sunday morning.

—Cary, Nash & Ogden's paper mill and Geo. W. Moon's flour mill, at Port Dickinson, N. Y., were burned on Monday evening.

—Chas. Volman died in Hoboken on Sunday, from the effects of bleeding produced by the extraction of five teeth on the Tuesday previous.

—President Thiers has abandoned his project for the transfer of the capital to Paris. His Excellency will, however, hold his receptions in Paris.

—The dwelling house of John Givener, in Rockaway, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Sunday. His wife and three children perished in the flames.

—The first train crossed the railroad bridge at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Sunday. The test was highly satisfactory. A celebration on the completion of the bridge takes place on the 18th.

—In the Assembly at Albany, N. Y., the bill was reported with proper proofs who of the persons naturalized in New York in October, 1868, are entitled to vote, was ordered to a third reading.

—The runner of the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans was robbed at the Canal house yesterday morning of a money book containing $67,000. The runner placed the book on the counter. Some one asked him a question. While answering, his book was taken and another substituted.

—It is reported at Harrisburg that the following gentlemen have signified their intention to attend and support the action of the Cincinnati Convention: Senator A. K. McClure, J. K. Moorhead, Judge Pettis, Darwin Phelps, George H. Irwin, J. M. McClure and General Joseph Cake.

—A fire caused by the explosion of a still took place yesterday morning at the coal oil works of J. L. Stuart, at Gibson Point, Schuylkill, Pa. The still, together with 1,500 bbls of oil, and also a railroad car, were consumed. The head from the fire caused the explosion of a smaller still. Loss $30,000; insured for $26,750.

—Late on Saturday night some unknown persons placed three gang planks and a heavy truck on the track of the Erie Railway, at Chester, Orange county, N. Y. Early on Sunday morning an extra freight train struck the obstructions, but was not seriously injured. A reward will be offered for the apprehension of the villains.

—A special from Cairo, Egypt, says that General Sherman was splendidly entertained by the Khedive. A state breakfast was given in his honor. He was invited to the reviews and a special train was provided for himself and suite. The palace was tendered him for his residence, but he declined it. He leaves to-day for Constantinople, where he will be the guest of the Sultan.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

A TRIUMPH.

Still Another Gun!

GRANT ENDORSED!

Connecticut All Right!

THE FIELD OUR OWN!

HARTFORD, CONN., April 1.—*Noon.*—The voting is proceeding very quietly. The excitement is less than usual. At twelve o'clock the Republicans were considerably ahead, according to the check lists of their committee. The Democrats are not working with half their usual zeal. Even in the strong Democratic wards the appearances are that the Republicans will carry the majority of the city government.

HARTFORD, April 1.—Fifty-three towns out of a total of one hundred and sixty-six show a loss to Jewell of 123. This is after adding to the Democratic vote 543 votes in those towns for Gillette, Temperance, and 47 for Harrison, Laber Reform. It does not include the vote of Hartford, which is 60 plurality for Jewell, nor of New Haven, which gives Hubbard 581 plurality, a net Republican gain in those towns of nearly 1,000 votes.

Waterbury, Vernon add two or three other towns will give some Democratic gains. It looks as if Jewell was elected by the people. There is a net Republican gain of six Representatives in fifty-three towns.

In Hartford city the Republicans elect Henry C. Robinson Mayor by over 350 majority, and all their city tickets.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., April 1.—Middlesex county gives Jewell a majority of over 200. A Republican Sheriff is probably elected. A Democratic Senator from the eighteenth district and a Republican Senator from the nineteenth district are elected.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 1.—Returns from nineteen towns show a loss of sixty votes for Jewell, counting Hubbard's total vote and 999 Temperance and Labor Reform votes against him. This does not count New Haven, which gives Hubbard only 397 over all.

NORWALK, April 1.—It is impossible to get all the towns in this county to-night, owing to bad roads. The vote of Fairfield county falls off from last year. One Republican and two Democratic Senators are elected. The Republicans gain six Representatives as far as heard from. Leeds, Democrat, is elected Sheriff.

HARTFORD, April 1.—Charles J. Cole, Republican, is elected Senator from the First District by 11 plurality. Russell, Republican, is re-elected Sheriff from this county by a large vote.

NEW HAVEN, April 1.—The entire Republican State ticket is elected beyond a doubt.

HARTFORD, April 1.—Hartford gives Jewell 3,481, Hubbard 3,439, Gillette 37 and Harrison 91.

NEW HAVEN, April 1.—The following is the vote of New Haven: Jewell 4,094, Hubbard 4,674, Gillette 47, and Harrison 135. The Senate stands fifteen Republicans to six Democrats. The Republicans gain largely in the House of Representatives. The Republican State ticket is elected.

NORWICH, April 1.—New London county, with one town lacking, gives Jewell 5,461, Hubbard 5,659, and Gillette 218. Windham county, except two towns, gives Jewell 3,005, Hubbard 1,814 and Gillette 90. The towns to hear from will add about 60 to Jewell's majority.

HARTFORD, April 1.—Returns from 124 towns give Jewell 36,370, Hubbard 34,326, Gillette 1,112 and Harrison 384; Jewell's majority over all, 621; Jewell's gain as against Field compared with last year 519. In 73 towns the Republicans have a net gain of four representatives.

The Senate will certainly stand, as well as last year, 3 to 18, with a good chance of being 14 to 7.

It looks now as if Jewell may have been elected by the people. The day was mostly clear, with strong west winds and occasional snow squalls. The roads are deep with mud, and the vote is not as large as last year.

Hartford county, all but three towns, gives Jewell 9,404, Hubbard 8,903, Gillette 345, and Harrison 180.

New Haven county, all but one town, gives Jewell 10,516, Hubbard 10,889, Gillette 282, and Harrison 175.

New London county, all but one town, gives Jewell 5,451; Hubbard 4,659; Gillette 220; Harrison 3.

Fairfield county, all but one town, gives Jewell 7,566; Hubbard 7,651; Gillette 174; Harrison 64.

Windham county, all but two towns, gives Jewell 3,005; Hubbard 1,814; Gillette 90; Harrison 5.

Litchfield county, all but five towns, gives Jewell 3,593; Hubbard 4,068; Gillette 101; Harrison 5.

Middlesex county gives Jewell 3,015, Hubbard 2,757, Gillette 100 and Harrison 6.

Tolland county, all but one town gives Jewell, 2,097, Hubbard 1,816, Gillette 78 and Harrison 2.

Total: Jewell 44,736, Hubbard 42,662, Gillette 1,590 and Harrison 398.

HARTFORD, April 1.—If the towns unheard from go the same as last year, the result will not be changed. Jewell's plurality is 2,074 majority over all 289. The Senate will probably stand fourteen Republicans to seven Democrats, and the House about the same as last year, when the Republican majority was 21.

Charter Elections in Ohio.

TOLEDO, O., April 1.—The Republicans carry the city by an increased majority, with a large majority in favor of water works.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The city elections went off quietly to-day. By the new wards the whole county votes for Board of Control and County Solicitor. The party lines are not drawn closely anywhere. There is much scratching. The city election is for two Judges of the Supreme Court and several others.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Seven wards and precincts are heard from. The Democratic Judges will almost certainly be elected. Yaple leads his opponent for Judge by 1,500. The other Democratic candidate for Judge, O'Connor, has two Republican opponents. The vote for the County Board of Control is nearly even, with a slight advantage to the Republicans. The Republicans for Trustees of Water Works are 400 ahead. The Democratic candidate for Street Commissioner is about 400 ahead. The Republican candidates for Director of City Infirmary and Magistrate each are about 1,500 ahead. The indications are that the next Board of Councilmen will be Democrats, and the Board of Aldermen slightly Republican. The county vote will not be heard from to-night. The Democratic Solicitor is 400 ahead. Scratching has been so extensive that the returns will be unusually late.

Charter Elections in Michigan.

DETROIT, April 1.—Charter elections were held to-day in nearly every city in the State, excepting Detroit, and passed off quietly. The Democrats have made gains in several places, but it is impossible to give any figures to-night. The Democrats have ing an extra freight train struck the obstructions, but was not seriously injured. A reward will be offered for the apprehension of the villains.

—A special from Cairo, Egypt, says that General Sherman was splendidly entertained by the Khedive. A state breakfast was given in his honor. He was invited to the reviews and a special train was provided for himself and suite. The palace was tendered him for his residence, but he declined it. He leaves to-day for Constantinople, where he will be the guest of the Sultan.

THE CAPITAL.

Sales of Arms Investigation—The Tariff Problem—Three Per Cent. Certificates Called In—Weather Probabilities—Supreme Court Decision—Surveyor at New Orleans—Robeson Investigation—The Secretary Vindicated.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1872.

ROBESON INVESTIGATION.

The select committee to investigate the charges against Secretary Robeson met to-night. They decided not to receive the testimony of Col. Wm. P. Wood, who Dana had on Friday called to show that Simon Johnson, deceased, employed or sought to employ witness to prevent a disclosure of the true character of Secor's claims, and that he admitted to witness their fraudulent character.

Commodore Case, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, testified that in December, 1871, he did not make contracts for the construction of two engines for two torpedo boats with John Roach & Sons, N. Y., but he signed them by order of the Secretary of the Navy. He requested the Secretary to have the contracts prepared, and have the witness sign them. No provisions of law were violated. He thought the contracts were drawn in the Bureau of Construction. The witness was President of the board which selected the models for the torpedo boats. He recommended that the boats should be built at the navy yards. This recommendation did not cover the engines. The department did not want the public to know anything about the building of these boats. This investigation was defeating the objects of the Ordinance Office, whose improvements in this matter were secret, and it was important that the office should keep its own knowledge. He did not know who fixed the prices for engines. One of the boats was designed by Chief Constructor Hanscom, and the other by Admiral Porter. As the Admiral designed one of them, he had a right to say what engines he would put in the boat. So with the Chief Constructor. In advertising for supplies, he had been informed that Admiral Dahlgren, while Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, acted on the principle that the law did not apply to that officer, because it was not always advisable to let the public know what it was doing. As to the iron for these boats, he said, he wrote to Moorhead & Co., of Pittsburgh, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and asked them to make a fair proposition as they had the best reputation. They, however, could not do the Work. The witness had said to the Secretary, who had asked him whether it was necessary to advertise, that it was not necessary.

Mr. Bartlett called the attention of witness to the laws of 1848 and 1861, which require all naval supplies to be advertised, which witness explained had been construed not to apply to the Bureau of Ordnance, and approved by Secretary Wells. It was under this construction that the great transactions of the war were carried on.

Mr. Archer asked witness his opinion as to the quality of iron made at the navy yards and by private contractors, when witness replied that he considered they got better work at the navy yards.

H. A. Goldsborough, chief clerk of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, testified that he had no particular conversation with Lenthall about the law of 1868. He came into his room and found when Lenthall told him he had a written order to pay Secor extra claims.

Wm. H. Allen testified that he was engaged for eight years in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and left in August, 1870. While the Chief of the Bureau, Mr. King, was in California, a package of letters was brought to him by Mr. Shook, including Bogg's report on the Secor claims. After looking at them, witness said they did not pertain to that bureau, but belonged to the Bureau of Construction. He looked over the report concerning three vessels, and saw that the aggregate amount allowed was $93,000 or thereabouts.

The witness then made a statement as to what the Board reported, and closed by calling the attention of the Secretary of the Navy to the law of 1866 on the Secor claims, which gave $115,000 in full satisfaction of all claims. He gave this statement to Shook, being anxious that the Secretary should know the provisions of that law. He afterwards saw Lenthall, and told him that these papers had been sent to the bureau by mistake. When King returned he brought to him a statement he had prepared, and asked him what it meant. King seemed quite angry at the action taken by witness, and turned abruptly and left him. Witness did not know whether Shook has returned the papers to the Department of the Bureau of Construction. The opinion of witness was that the law of 1868 stopped Secor from further claims. Among the papers was a letter from King to Secor, stating that the items of these claims had not been considered by the former board, of which he was a member.

In reply to a question, witness said it was the custom of the Bureau to state the facts of contracts with fullness and care, and great particularity.

In response to questions by Secretary Robeson, witness said contracts were not usually advertised, sometimes notice was given to contractors, and that during the late war contracts were made to the extent of eight millions dollars. Witness wished it to be understood that he had given no information directly or indirectly to the New York *Sun*.

SALE OF ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Arms Committee this morning examined Emory Edward and Mortimer L. McKenzie. Their testimony was devoid of any material information. Ex-Secretary Boutwell and Commodore Case, Chief of Ordinance, will probably be examined to-morrow.

Mr. Emery Edwards, having been sworn, stated that he was connected with the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, and put in a bid for a portion of the arms advertised to be sold on the 20th of October, 1870. He knew that Remington was purchasing breech-loading arms for the French Government. About the middle of December, 1870, witness was at Frankford, Pa., where an arsenal for manufacturing cartridges and other ammunition for the United States is located. Remington, Squire, Gen. Dyer and Col. Treadwell, last named the commandant of the arsenal, were there at that time. He saw them together in a private room, but did not hear any of their conversation. Gen. Dyer, chief man of the arsenal, informed him that Remington was there for the purpose of purchasing ammunition.

Mortimer L. McKenzie, sworn. He was in the shipping business, and was cashier of the French Trans-Atlantic line of steamers. He had no correspondence directly or indirectly with any person in the War Department. He supposed that such correspondence had taken place, as there were different brokers offering to buy and sell arms. Two men, residents of New York, named Martin and Schenck, came to witness and claimed that they had influence with the Department. In both cases he offered to pay $25,000 if they would secure him 100,000 Springfields in addition, but they failed him. Adjourned.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising during the night over the South Atlantic, Middle and New England States, with northerly to westerly winds, and clear and cold weather, the latter continuing on Tuesday. The pressure will continue diminishing west of and over the upper lake region, and possibly to the Ohio valley. Easterly winds, veering to southerly, with increased velocities, are probable for the western Gulf States on Tuesday. An area of low barometer is apparently advancing towards the northwest.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court to-day, in a case appealed from the United States Circuit Court for Kentucky, decided that a witness has no such right in a case to be tried under the civil rights act of April 9, 1866, in the courts of the federal jurisdiction, and that only the Government and parties to record in this case are to be affected by the decision. Therefore an averment in the indictment that important witnesses in the case were colored, and were denied the right to testify in the Kentucky Courts, did not give the Circuit Court jurisdiction in this case.

THE TARIFF PROBLEM.

The Committee on Ways and Means considered the subject of bay rum to-day. On Thursday a bill will be reported to tax tobacco stems. There is a strong disposition in the committee to remodel the entire tobacco clauses of the internal revenue act, so as to impose a uniform tax of twenty cents per pound.

THREE PER CENTS. CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day called in $1,750,000 of three per cent. temporary loan certificates of the date of

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TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1872.

TO-DAY the Republican County Convention will meet at the Court House. So far as we are able to judge from personal acquaintance with the delegates, we can assert that the assembly will fully and fairly represent the Republican voters of the county. It would be presumptuous on our part to indicate or suggest any line of policy for the Convention. We simply want an honest gathering and honest proceedings. The uncertain condition of National, State and County politics demands so much.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼@110.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has ordered the Treasurer at New York to sell during the current week four millions in gold, and buy four millions in bonds. That is the story the people like to hear. The taxes are greatly reduced, at the same time the debt is being lessened.

THE honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Hon. John Scott, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, by the Trustees of Washington College, at their meeting last week. This honor is a well merited compliment to our distinguished Senator, who will wear it most worthily.

HARRISBURG rejoices that the bill to remove the capital to Philadelphia "is squelched." It is perhaps only a question of time, as there can be no good reason given for continuing it where it is. Harrisburg would be better without it, and the people would be better pleased to have it at Philadelphia.

WE HEARTILY agree with the *Post* on the subject of making the rents for butcher stalls in the Fifth avenue market house, a shade more reasonable and the leases longer. Among those favoring the establishment of that building, we feel anxious that it should prove a paying investment to the city. The gentlemen of the Market Committee of Councils should weigh the complaints of the butchers very carefully, else they may discover, when it is too late, that they have lost their patronage.

THE gratifying announcement is made that the public debt has been reduced in the month of March *fifteen million four hundred thousand dollars*. Such solid thumps coming in upon them monthly, are severe on the prospects of the anti-administration men. What better evidence is wanting of the prosperity of our great country, and of the faithfulness and competency of our public servants? Could Trumbull or Greeley or Sumner administer the affairs of the nation with more consummate ability?

THERE are indications of a good coal boat stage in our rivers, and our coal men will send out a large quantity of boat diamonds, unless the running ice shall prevent. The accumulation of coal here, awaiting shipment to Southern markets, is estimated at fifteen million bushels, and our coal dealers are quite as anxious to get rid of it, as the folks down South are to receive it. Louisville and Cincinnati, with many other places, are entirely bare of Pittsburgh coal, and are obliged to depend upon an inferior article, until the stage of water shall permit Pittsburgh to relieve their necessities.

PRIVATE ADVICES from Washington and other political centres, render it not improbable that the Hon. John Scott, LL. D., Senator from Pennsylvania, may turn up the most eligible and favorite candidate before the coming Philadelphia Convention for nomination for Vice President on the Grant ticket. Such a selection would commend itself to the whole country as one fit to be made. In Pennsylvania, where his learning and abilities, and his unflinching integrity have long been known; he would be a very strong candidate. His indefatigable labors in the Senate, especially as Chairman of the Ku Klux Investigation Committee, and his devotion to duty in all public affairs confided to him, have given him a national reputation. In the event of his nomination he will command the full party vote in all the States.

WE feel ashamed to admit the fact that while the individual enterprise of other great cities is creating costly and magnificent temples devoted to statuary and paintings, here in solid Pittsburgh, the Academy of Art and Design, with its nearly $200,000 worth of fine paintings on exhibition, is actually losing money, the expenses daily being larger than the receipts from patrons and visitors. It has been the hobby of Journalists and enthusiasts to call grim old dirty Pittsburgh a home of industry, where art is always welcome, but we feel that true art is not appreciated unless it comes arm and arm with fashion. It is the vain pride to show of, more than keen appreciation, that prompts any exhibition of devotion to the fine arts we make. If the present exposition of the labors of the finest American and foreign artists proves a failure in a pecuniary point, we can all say good bye to such enterprises for at least twenty years to come, for those who have experimentally tried to locate in our midst a school of art will spend no more money to win the sympathy or encouragement of the general people.

THE provisions of the soldiers' homestead bill, recently enacted by Congress, are as follows: Every officer, soldier, sailor or marine who served in the war for a period exceeding ninety days, may, in settling upon the public lands, under the homestead laws, count the period of his service as a part of the five years' residence required to obtain a patent to one hundred and sixty acres. The actual residence on the land must be at least one year. Six months are allowed after the location of the land before the residence upon it must commence. Persons discharged for wounds or disability may have their whole period of enlistment counted. In case of the death of a person who would be entitled to the privileges of the act, as widow, if unmarried, or minor children, if the widow be married or dead, are entitled to its benefits. Any person to whom the bill gives the right to acquire land may have the same entered, and the required settlement and residence made by an agent. This is the most important feature of the bill, for a comparatively small number of soldiers will themselves become homestead settlers. The right to transfer their privileges to an agent will doubtless be of considerable advantage to them.

It is supposed that this bill will be largely instrumental in providing homes in the [illegible]diers. It is another evi- [illegible] intention of the present Ad- [illegible]ration to deal justly and liberally [illegible] those "who bore the brunt of the bat- [illegible]." The bill has received the signature of the President and is now a law.

IT IS WORTHY of remark that the opposition to General Grant's renomination, within the Republican party, is not near so bitter, nor so powerful as that which sprang up against Mr. Lincoln. Few of us forget the pronunciamento of old Ben. Wade and Henry Winter Davis, wherein the President was charged with sins of omission and sins of commission against the principles of the party, and charged too with unfaithfulness in the conduct of the war, particularly with reference to his dealings with the former slaves. Nor do we forget the Cleveland Convention of dissenting Republicans, whereat Fremont and Cochran were announced as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, in opposition to Abraham Lincoln. Can we expect less opposition, now that there is no war to hold our disaffected in check? Can President Grant hope to escape, what all his predecessors except Washington, were compelled to endure? We say the efforts of the faction opposing the President are puny and imbecile compared with the opposition to Lincoln's renomination, and will have no greater effect on the minds of the people than the latter had.

THE Republican party in Pennsylvania was never more a unit than to-day. From all sides come friendly greetings and cordial avowments of constancy and fidelity towards the noble organization that saved the nation, and now so wisely and judiciously conducts its affairs. No popular heresy has taken possession of the public mind, but to the contrary all stand shoulder to shoulder, with heart beating against heart, awaiting the action of the Philadelphia National Convention as the signal to commence work. We assure contemporary States that Pennsylvania is all right so far as Republicanism is concerned; that her electoral vote will certainly be cast for Grant in this good year of the Lord. We have had political dissensions and bitter personal warfares in our own ranks, but they were only mere family quarrels. They in no wise affected our political solidarity. We feel sure that whosoever shall be honored with the nomination for Governor by the forthcoming State Convention will be triumphantly elected by the usual Republican majority. The political outlook is good in this Commonwealth, and it will be sad and sorry blundering on the part of the political leaders if it be changed.

IT is reported that Judge Davis, the candidate of the Labor Reformers for the Presidency, declines to continue in the field; in the event of the convention or "mass meeting," which assembles at Cincinnati, endorsing him and making him their candidate. This is "a new thing under the sun" surely, and if true can mean but one thing, viz.: that the Judge repudiates the sore-head faction, headed by Schurz and Dr. Greeley. But it is not true, Davis is not so poor a politician as to refuse, before they are offered, the endorsement and assistance of any party having any claims to respectability. That it is untrue is also clearly proven by the fact that Democracy refuses to name a day for its nominating convention, hoping to find in the "possum policy" its true course. If the Cincinnati soreheads adopt Davis as their candidate, Democracy will do likewise, as in this they will think they see success. What effect the repudiation of Davis and party, by many of the "labor unions" throughout the country will have, cannot yet be ascertained. It may result in his withdrawal entirely, in which event a new deal will be made all around, and if this shall happen, we predict that Greeley or Trumbull will be the candidate of the united opposition.

IN 1868 General Carl Schurz made a speech in this city in which he said a good many things, among others: "There is more joy in the Republican party over one sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine regulars that always voted right." Does he seek to excite that joy now, and can his recent singular conduct be really only to give him an opportunity to repent? Another thing that he said was: "The Democrats say that the people want a change in the administration. Yes, they do, to that man who in the hour of need gave the country a stout heart, who has no will against that of the people, and whose motto is, 'Let us have peace.' We want a change from Andrew Johnson to General Ulysses S. Grant. I will now bid you good night, my fellow-citizens. Before I withdraw, however, I will propose that we give three rousing cheers for General U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax." We believe President Grant still has a stout heart, still bends his will to that of the people, and still desires peace. Mr. Schurz, however, is changed, he has a will which he tries to carry out against that of the people, he creates discord instead of peace, and he has stopped proposing cheers for Grant and Colfax, without giving a good reason why.

THE EXTRACT below, taken from the remarks of the Hon. Simon Cameron in the Senate, on the question of repealing the duty on tea and coffee, will find a hearty response in the breast of every good citizen. We sometimes think that the wants of the poor and lowly are not thought of seriously, and looked after by our public men. Those of influential positions in our country, find in various ways, methods of giving force to their opinions and wishes; but the quiet prayers that ascend from the humble cots of the poor throughout the land, are seldom heard or heeded by men in power. Mr. Cameron spoke as follows:

I voted for the exoneration of tea and coffee from duty, because I believe that measure to be right. There is no house in the whole United States so humble, that its inmates do not use either tea or coffee. No family is so poor that it does not sometimes use one or the other. I have always acted on my votes on such questions upon the ground that it was my duty as a representative of the people, the lowly as well as the high, to take care of the humble who cannot take care of themselves. When Mr. Polk was President of the United States, he sent a special message, asking Congress to put a duty on tea and coffee, and it was made a party question. I belonged to his party then, but I refused to vote for it; and whenever I have had an opportunity to vote on that subject, I have voted to make these articles of prime necessity in the houses of the poor, free.

JAPANESE PERSECUTION.

It is perhaps well that the recent outburst of malignity and persecution on the part of the Japanese authorities against the native Christians of that Empire, transpires and comes to the knowledge of the world just at the time when the great diplomatic embassy to the treaty powers is in the United States, enjoying the hospitalities of our civil rulers and private citizens, and before anything in the treaty-making line has been seriously entered upon. This bloody persecution, in which the lives of two thousand Japanese Christians have been, or are likely to be, sacrificed is but a fresh outbreak of a chronic evil; a resuscitation of an edict more than two hundred years old, and never repealed, which was issued at the time when the celebrated Jesuit mission, established by Francis Xavier and prosecuted for years with extraordinary success, was expelled, and when thousands of native converts were slain. Whether the Christians against whom the present movement is directed are the descendants of those old-time converts, the Jesuits, or recent converts of protestant missionaries, we are unable to say; but be that as it may, the first lesson which the great Christian nations ought to teach the distinguished strangers now on our soil is that the right of conscience is one of the cardinal principles of good government; and that no nation which butchers its own people for worshipping God as they think right, or allows it to be done, can be received into the family of nations. Now is the time for Christendom to put an end to that barbarous old edict.

It is plain that there are two great parties in Japan, the Progressives and the Conservatives. The first seem to have the mastery, and hence this great embassy, and the presence of many of the distinguished youth of that country in our colleges, and hence the extensive commercial relations so suddenly established. But that the opposite party have power is seen in this sudden outbreak of bloody persecution. It is very analogous to our own ante-rebellion condition, when the Democracy of the South clung to the precious constitutional right of flogging their own negroes. In Japan their venerable statutes give them the right to murder their own people for believing in and worshiping the Christian's God, while at the same time professing great friendship for the institutions of freedom as found in this and other Christian nations. Whether those two thousand are slain or not, their testimony and their sufferings will not be in vain.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an *Animosa Eureka*. It is a newspaper, published in Iowa.

THIS is about the ugliest and most disagreeable spring we remember to have seen, and we think winter shows a great want of taste in lingering so long in her lap.

THE New York *Tribune* is quite ecstatic over the success of McClure; the Democratic organs have all their stops out and are roaring *jubilate*; the previously tied Senate, now carries Democratic projects, and the Republican (?) press of Philadelphia is profoundly grateful.

THE Athanasian creed is making much trouble, or at least creating much discussion among English churchmen. Some want to take it out of the prayer book and others seem to think it has been there so long that it might as well stay. If they decide to abandon it they might give it to the Democratic anti-Grant Labor Reform party which is sadly in want of some sort of a creed.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* got off a joke yesterday about allegations and allegators. Knowing how cautious that paper is, we presume the copyright on the joke must have expired or it would scarcely have ventured to use it. Still, the readers of the *Commercial* we take it for granted that there are several of them) will doubtless regard it as a plagiarism, in spite of the editor's evident belief that they wouldn't.

WHEN may we expect the Senator from Missouri to begin to chastise Nast the artist? It was alleged that he promised to do so if Nast did not stop drawing him; and Nast at once hangs him onto a windmill sail and displays him to the world as the crack-brained Spanish Don. We confess we should like to see Don Carlos Schurz Quixotte endeavor to thrash Head Inquisitor Nast, and we doubt not that Nast would like it too.

MR. HORACE GREELEY (of the New York *Tribune*) won't go to sea in the bowl unless he is allowed to take a plank with which he can paddle for protection. Mr. Horace White (of the Chicago *Tribune*) cannot be induced to keep from throwing stones at the bowl after it gets to sea if the other Horace is permitted to take his plank with him. All the other wise men say they cannot make the voyage without both of the Horaces, and so it comes to pass that the conundrum is: What is to become of the bowl, and the wise men?

THE Liberal Republicans, who are so liberal that they have no Republicanism left for themselves, have received an acquisition in the person of Mr. Grinnell of Iowa. Mr. G., of I., is the person who was distinguished some years ago by the meekness and Christian forbearance which marked his reception of a severe caning, which was administered in public by General Rousseau, when he had forbearance enough and self-control enough to refrain from defending himself. The constituents of this Mr. G., of I., were not sufficiently enlightened to appreciate this conduct and consequently he was suffered to sink into oblivion, where he has reposed tranquilly ever since, until recently to the surprise of the few people who remembered him, his head has once more risen out of the mire and he is understood to be shouting hoarsely: "Anybody to beat Grant, on to Cincinnati, hurray!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

Oriental.

YOKOHAMA, EMPIRE OF JAPAN, February 28, 1872.

Japan is a very interesting country, and its people with their peculiar ways a never-tiring study. I presume you observe the frequent allusions to the country in the press of late—how it has sauntered into importance within the last two or three years; more healthy progress having been made in this interval than in all the previous years since the opening of the treaty ports by Commodore Perry in 1854.

Let me give you some glimpses of this curious people that are now gradually working their way from darkness into light, introducing you first to this place and its immediate neighborhood.

YOKOHAMA.

Japan, is the concession and foreign settlement which has grown up on the site of the spot where the landing was made by Perry, and where the treaty was signed. It is now a neat little city, lacking any Oriental finish, and containing about 2,500 European inhabitants; being the western port of entry for the Pacific Mail Company's steamers, all tourists and travelers who now make the very common trip round the world, via San Francisco, first touch here after quitting the Golden Gate, and making the 24 days sea voyage across the Pacific. Yokohama is not very eligibly chosen, being built on a low sandy beach, but very little above the level of the bay that stretches out in front of it. At the time of the treaty grant, foreigners were too anxious to obtain a footing in the country, to be particular about the advantages of situation; back of the city, however, is a range of pretty hills, the nearest of which, called the Bluff, contains the principal residences of the European population, and dotted here and there over this eminence are the flagstaffs of the ministerial and consular authorities of the different legations having treaties with the Japanese; still further back of the "Bluff," the hills rise in a succession of tiers till they terminate in the prominent peak of

FUSI YAMA,

the beautiful sacred mountain of Japan; and the Mecca of the national creed. It is forty-four miles distant, directly behind the city of Yokohama. As its towering summit, (at present clad in snow,) is the first object that greets the eye of the traveler coming in from sea ward; it has become a noted land-mark. No one who has ever visited this part of Japan can ever forget the singular natural beauty of this great mountain, nor wonder that the natives hold it in such veneration; Mt. Ranier as seen from the Straits del Fuca, Puget Sound, is the only sight I think that will surpass it. Coming up the Bay of Yedo, Fusi-Yama appears, to one right in front of the bow, and you have a view not unlike the one on entering the Bay of Naples. The Japanese mountain however, is four times the height of Vesuvius and though formerly an active volcano, has long since ceased to smoke. The lesser mountains toward the close of the season, the snow disappears from its summit, and the natives seek the opportunity to visit a shrine of the sun, too faith, erected on the highest point; at this time, one meets a constant stream of pilgrims ascending and descending, and all clothed in white, according to some religious mandate. A few foreigners have made the ascent, and one lady, the wife of Sir Harry Parkes, English Minister. The 5th of last August I ascended it, a description of which I may give you again.

TOKIO.

Twenty-five miles from Yokohama is Yedo, the capital of the Empire and the residence of the Mikado. The To-kai-do, or national road of Japan, connects the two places for nearly all of this distance, a ride along this old highway, times the whole way with fine spreading trees, gives a pleasant view of the rural life of the Japanese, their neat, clean and fragile-looking one-storied houses and their well-tilled fields; at appropriate intervals you have the national inn, or tea-house, where thirsty travelers may alight and be served with a cup of genuine tea, on dainty lacquered trays, proffered by the daughters of the house, who act the part of waiter girls and are sometimes pretty and always polite. Yedo, the capital, as we know from our school books, contains many people, in fact the actual number is not known but it cannot be less than 1,000,000. A visit to this place is highly interesting. Less than a year ago it was a matter of some difficulty to obtain the privilege of seeing the city in all its localities. Now, however, restrictions are removed; even the guards that were formerly your constant attendants, and who were responsible with their lives for your safety, are disposed with. A daily line of stages, and small steamers run between Yokohama and the capital. A railroad is also under way, but the popular mode of conveyance is a native carriage, called a "Jin rik-sha," pulled by two Coolies, who are ready and willing to take you to the capital, or in fact, anywhere within the treaty limits, for almost nothing—so cheap is human labor.

RECENT CHANGES.

Wandering about the thoroughfares of this settlement, and the country roads back of it, one contrasts the present aspect with what he saw only six months ago, so rapid have been the changes. Many Japanese are now met wearing the European costume, and the traditional two-swords formerly never missed from the girdle of the "Samurai" or ennobled class, are now gradually disappearing. The native women, however, more tenacious, perhaps, of their rights, have not changed their form of dress for that of the "outside barbarians." It is doubtful whether a change from their neat costume to the habiliments of a modern belle would be an improvement—certainly not, for comfort. The "obi," or girdle of a Japanese lady,—the most important part of her habit,—is the original of the panier of the "girl of the period." It is both useful and ornamental, as the manner in which the bow is tied behind, indicates whether the lady is single or married,—this fact can also be told by the teeth, which, in the latter, are black ened, but then a Japanese girl may have the happy faculty (in a woman) of keeping her mouth shut; and there are other young girls who black their teeth (as the preparation comes off readily), just to see how they will look when married—like the American Miss who writes her lover's name for the same reason—human-girl-nature is pretty much the same all the world over.

AMERICAN RESIDENTS.

A great many Americans have come to Japan lately, some to accept places under the Government, others from mere love of adventure. Of the former, we first had General Capron, late Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and staff. The General on the moderate pittance of $20,000 a year, intends to teach the Japanese "what we know about farming." He is, however, an able man, and if the Japanese choose to pay liberally for good work, no one should grumble, the truth is the Japanese alway have been noted for their liberality to foreigners, ever since the time of the opening of the ports, when they would trade, in their generous simplicity, gold "ko-baus" (a coin) for their weight in silver.

Since, (Gen. Capron's) arrival, have come lawyers, doctors and savants, and I hear the next arrival is to be Gen. G. B. Williams of Illinois, who is to introduce and regulate a system of internal revenue—a much needed work.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

With a country rich in every particular, Japan, stands to-day on the verge of financial ruin. A system, similar to the government of the provinces of the Roman empire, has long prevailed, and each provincial Governor squeezed from his district all he could, whilst he gave to the general government just sufficient to keep the Imperial rulers quiescent. Of course in time these Princes of the empire became stronger than the power to which they owed allegiance and their intrigues for the throne and succession, (which before the civil war in 1868, was held jointly by the Shogun (Ty-coon) and the Mikado, (the latter a sort of spiritual pontiff,) led to disastrous wars. Out of one of these grew the civil war in 1867, which resulted in the overthrow of the Ty-coonate and the old Toku-gawa clan leaving the Mikado sole sovereign. A few months ago the Mikado abolished the division of the Empire into feudal tenures or "Hans," ordering the Princes and rulers to the capital where they now reside and are supported from the national purse. This wise, but arrogant move towards centralizing the government may now be said to be successful as no serious opposition has been made by the "Hans," some of whom were very powerful, with followers devoted with a clannish love to them, or to any standard of revolt they might raise.

The fate of Japan may be said to have hinged on this undertaking. The Mikado has a very good Army and a tolerable navy and as he now has the late rulers under his eye at Yedo, doubtless feels secure in his position.

But I am going too deep into the political status of the country, this much is necessary however to an understanding of anything that may come after. In my next I will give you a description of some scenes about Yedo, and a visit I paid to the Mikado, last summer, one of the first of the audiences given after his emersion from the time-honored seclusion of his ancestors. The Mikado is daily becoming more *Europeanized*—but not, as I have seen in some of the home papers, so much so as to appear in European costume in public. Yours, truly,

A. B. R.

Occidental.

NEBRASKA CITY, March 25, 1872.

The weather during the month of March has not been such as a tropical admirer would desire; in short, "winter lingers provokingly long" in the lap of spring. Although it is nearly the first of April, the air is decidedly dry and sharp, and the prairies have not yielded to the gentle impressions of "Old Sol" to that extent that the farmers can begin to plow and sow.

The "Iee Bridge" over the Missouri river gave way a few days ago. This occurrence in Nebraska generally indicates spring, but the continued cold weather has resulted in bringing large quantities of floating ice down the river, which to the eye of an observer is a scene somewhat romantic and interesting. Large quantities in blocks and cakes of almost all sizes, hourly break loose from their moorings above, and floating in their downward course to the Gulf form miniatures along the shores, of barges, boats and crafts all forming along the shores, as it were, one continuous line of moorings. A story is related of an Indian who accomplished a feat at such occasion in the past season, that daring and courage is perhaps not less remarkable than the agility with which it was performed. A wager was laid that the Indian could not cross "old Muddy" when so much ice was floating. The wager was taken up and it is said that the Indian actually crossed the river by jumping from one cake of ice to another and reached the Iowa side in safety.

IMMIGRATION.

Notwithstanding the cold weather immigration as usual begins to pour into Nebraska. We have noticed a number of covered wagons—and this is the unmistakable sign of immigration—rolling in the direction of Western Nebraska—immigrants are settling in this interior of the State—and this portion together with the southwestern part, seem to receive the greater number of immigrants. We do not expect to see any thing to the contrary in the way of immigration. It was after the manner of a house built upon a wagon, and moved by a span of horses. The frame-work of the house seemed to be attached to the wagon-box—of the same length and breadth—and carefully weather-boarded. A number of windows admitted the light, and a stovepipe through the roof conveyed the heat of fire, inside. This entire "miniature Pullman" was elaborately painted. On looking into the interior we were by no means surprised to find a respectable family, consisting of a man, wife and seven young children, en route for the west of South-west Nebraska, and seeking to better their condition. They seemed well equipped for the "overland" journey, having cooking-stove, kitchen utensils, beds and bedding and every thing apparently in readiness to remove their house from the wagon and erect it upon the homestead and engage forthwith in business.

NEBRASKA CITY

is the second in importance in the State, Omaha standing first. It is situated on the west bank of the Missouri river about fifty miles south of Omaha. It was for many years prior to Union Pacific Railways conspicuous as an "outfitting point." It was from this city that the largest trains for the plains and mining regions started, and the place is also remarkable for being the "Old Fort Kearney." We have often seen the old Block House, but within the last few years it has been taken away and in its place stand fine business houses. The city by means of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad has connection with all Eastern points. The Midland Pacific Railroad connects it with Fort Kearney and in course of time it will have connection by rail with St. Louis and all points south. It contains about seven thousand inhabitants, and in point of improvements ranks the third in the State of the finest that we have seen west of the Mississippi. Three papers are published in it, the *Daily Chronicle*, the *Weekly Chronicle*, and the *Nebraska City News*. The latter paper was the first ever published in Nebraska and first issued in November 1854, the type was set up in the old Block House by Mr. Thomas Morton the present publisher.

Nebraska City is the county seat of Otoe county, and occupies one of the most desirable sites that we have seen in the State. A rich and highly flourishing agricultural community sustains its retail trade.

IOWA VS. NEBRASKA.

Our people are not a little exercised over the recent action of the Iowa Legislature. That body has recently enacted a law to compel all railroads crossing the State of Iowa with terminus at the Missouri river, to deliver their freight and passengers on the east bank, on the east side of the river, and all railroads going eastward through Nebraska to make their transfer to connecting roads on the soil of Iowa. This action of Iowa seems to have been prompted by the wish to make Council Bluffs, in Iowa, the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. In fact, until recently, we have always supposed and understood that Omaha was the eastern terminus, but by many it seems not to be considered in a different light, and Council Bluffs, five miles from Omaha, is supposed to be the eastern terminus. The question, if question, it be, from the fact that the short interval between the two cities, has remained in abeyance. But now that the great bridge is completed, and the necessity of transfer boats dispensed with, the question comes up for settlement. If the question should be decided against Omaha, that city would be a great sufferer financially. She has invested about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the bridge, and should the terminus be at Council Bluffs, Omaha would not receive corresponding benefits in lieu of the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Union Pacific Railroad has made Omaha a great city and proud of her importance, she seeks independence of Chicago.

A State Convention in the interests of Omaha, and in fact in the interest of all Eastern Nebraska, has been called to meet at Lincoln on the 27th of March. The object of this convention is to take action in reference to to the action of Iowa, and will doubtless consider the propriety of donating State aid to secure the early completion of the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Railway. This road once completed and in running order and Nebraska will stand independent of Chicago. She will then have direct rail communication with the great grain emporium of the South and West—St. Louis. This road has already been projected as far north as Rulo—a place in the southeast county of the State—it leaves but a small "gap" to close up, and we look forward to the time with the most sanguine hopes for Nebraska.

"DULL TIMES."

This is a very common expression with many of our citizens, particularly of the farmers. Certainly, the great staple production of Nebraska, is so low that it will not pay expenses of marketing. Thousands of bushels are now being sold at eighteen and twenty cents per bushel. Wheat commands a fair good price. But our farmers have not raised very large quantities for two or three years, and consequently the surplus wheat is small. The trade in best cattle and fat hogs has been quite lively here during the latter part of winter, but the supply has been equal to the demand.

D. S. R.

WHEN it came to Catacazy's turn Gortschakoff said: "M. Catacazy, I wish to tell you a story. Once upon a time, when the birth of a noble princess was being celebrated, all of the fairies came, each bringing a fairy gift as an offering. There was one wicked old fairy, however, that came without being invited; and, because she was offended at the sight which had been put upon her, she brought one gift which destroyed all the gifts of the others. I think, Mr. Catacazy, this fairy must have presided at your birth; for, although you have the gifts of intelligence, eloquence, skill, learning, and no small amount of talent, you have been cursed with one other thing which spoils them all, and that is a very loose tongue."—[*St. Petersburg Correspondence.*]

"THERE must be something wrong somewhere," says the Chicago *Journal*, "for last week, in this city, there were no less than 80,000 persons subsisting on relief rations. This is the most mysterious, considering that there has been plenty of work, both for men and women, that the wages paid have been liberal. What, ever may have been the suffering of others, it is evident that to a large chas of shiftless, lazy hand-to-mouth waiters upon Providence, the great conflagration was a real blessing." There is no help for it—great social disasters always bring this sort to the surface.

THIS is undeniably an uncommon winter. What do our readers think of a drift of snow in the town of Phillips, Me., (great way down east, of course), which is between thirty and forty feet deep? Teams every day ascend and descend this Alpine protuberance. One man of an ingenious turn as to menstruation, report the drift to be "as deep as the roof of a barn," and adds that it is thirty straddles from the top down to the level." It is not impossible that summer visitors may have a peep at this curious mass.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. F. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

RUPTURE TRUSSES.

Every one who may be affected with rupture of the bowels ought to wear a properly fitting truss to secure them from the danger of strangulated rupture, that is, when the rupture comes down so that it cannot be returned. Strangulated rupture is a fearful condition, and one which need never occur, if those who are ruptured were to wear a truss with sufficient power to remove the protrusion.

There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it, nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved, and many of them cured, by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses, and has them to suit every age and condition, and at all prices.

WHAT SPRING BRINGS WITH IT.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, Spring is not the delectable season described by vernal poets. On the contrary, its yield of intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, and pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innumerable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their insidious influence? Certainly not the weak in nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their systems, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influences by which they are surrounded.

The only medicinal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished, as the great vegetable corrector and invigorator, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and thereby imparts such vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structure as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasma, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of expelling the disorders prevalent at this season, or (if they have already fastened upon the system) of conquering them speedily and thoroughly. The flavor of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work properly, but of Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA,

A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and personal adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves unpleasantly reminded of the fact that "old age" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

3367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

GAS FIXTURES.

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

NEW STYLE GREEN VERD BRONZE

ALSO,

Gold Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.

As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them,

Wholesale and Retail

AS LOW

As They can be Bought at the Factories.

We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c.,

And are prepared to fit up all kinds of buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

No. 147 Wood St., Corner of Virgin Alley, and Butler Street, near 38th, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,

(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)

DEALER IN

Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

NATIONAL ELGIN WATCHES

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Best Timekeepers Made.

Used by all the Leading Railroad Companies.

Wattles & Sheafer,

101 FIFTH AVENUE,

AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE WATCHES.

REIHLE BROS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

93 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

Makers of the celebrated Shock House Scale for Farmers; Wool, Iron Lever H. R. Track Scale; Compound Parallel Crane Beam; Heavy Rolling Mill Scale; Testing Machines of any capacity, of remarkable accuracy. All work warranted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

New Dress Goods.

A complete Stock of all new Mixtures and new Spring Shades, at Attractive Prices.

NEW DRESS SILKS,

At 87½, 44, 50, 55 and 62½c., Black Mohair Lustres.
At 44, 50 and 60c., Japanese Silks, Gray and Colored Striped.
At 81 87½, American Black Silks, a great bargain.
At 12½c., Plain Gray Poplins.
At 18¾c., Gray Striped Poplins.
At 25c., Chene Mixed Poplins.
At 25c., Plain, Mixed and Striped Poplins.
At 8¾c., Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.

BLACK ALPACAS,

Black Merinos & Delaines,

BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,

New Spring Shawls and Scarfs,

AT VERY LOW PRICES AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of

BLACK SILKS

Japanese Silks,

ALPACAS,

DOLLY VARDENS

MOHAIRS

AT OLD PRICES.

Shawls and Scarfs,

LINENS, TOWELS,

Prints, Cassimeres,

And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.

☞Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

REMOVAL.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

Have Removed

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,

(Opposite Wood street,)

AND OFFER AN

ELEGANT NEW STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

Notions and Small Wares

AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

Buyers are Invited to Call.

C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

NEW HATS AND BONNETS.

New Flowers and Ribbons,

A LARGE STOCK, ALL GRADES OF

LADIES' CORSETS

Lace Collars and Sleeves,

WHITE APRONS,

A Splendid Ass

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Drafts for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, April 1, 1872. }

The following shows the exports, exclusive of specie, from New York to foreign ports for the week ending March 26, and since the beginning of the year:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
For the week	$3,559,559	$1,411,092	$1,078,254
Prev. rep'd	37,826,525	51,314,679	45,957,989
Since Jan. 1	$41,386,085	$53,095,771	$33,036,243

A late New York paper says: The sale yesterday evening of 50,000 shares of Erie at 55 by Mr. Daniel Drew to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., was a topic of conversation in the street today. Mr. Drew has ten months in which to make the delivery, and each party to-day put up $500,000 in the United States Trust Company to protect the contract. It is thought Duncan, Sherman & Co., bought the stock for Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, and that they sold an equal amount of stock yesterday in London, thereby making a handsome turn for their own account, and outside of the London pool, of which they are the leaders.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1865	112⅝	112⅝
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111⅛	111⅛
" 1867	113⅝	113
" 1868	113⅛	113
10-40s	110	109⅝
Currency 6's	113½	115½
Gold	110	110½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100⅞	100⅞
Do Scrip	94⅞	94⅞
Erie	62½	61⅝
Reading	115⅜	115⅜
Lake Shore	97¼	97¾
Fort Wayne	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94½	94½
Rock Island	117⅛	117⅝
Chicago & N. W.	83½	84⅝
Do. Preferred	90¾	91
St. Paul, Common	63¼	64¼
Do. Preferred	81½	81⅝
Wabash	79⅛	78⅝
Union Pacific	40⅜	41
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	31¼
Pacific Mail	63¼	64¼
W. st. Union Telegraph	73⅝	74¼
Adams Express	97½	97
American Express	72¾	72
U. S. Express	79¼	79¼
Wells, Fargo	78	77

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	61¾	61¾
Penna. Allotments	58⅛	58⅛
Reading R. R.	57¼	57⅜
Camden & Amboy	125⅛	125⅛
Lehigh Navigation	44¾	44¾
Oil Creek & Allegh'y R. R	38	38⅛
Central Transportation	46½	46½
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	73½	73½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¼	93¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	39½	39½
Philadelphia & Erie	29	28½
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾	16¾

—The New York *Shipping List* says: The action of the Senate Committee of Conference in adding to the Tea and Coffee bill the free list and the ten per cent. section of the Finance Committee Tariff bill was concurred in on Thursday, the vote on the ten per cent. section being 32 to 17; a motion to include steel rails in the ten per cent. reduction was lost, 25 to 24; such manufactures of silk as are now charged 60 per cent. were excluded, 28 to 21; the third section of the committee's bill, which relieves wool from the ten per cent. additional duty on bullet imported from ports east of the Cape of Good Hope, was also added; the first section, omitting tea and coffee so as to leave them free, omitting rice and iron wire cloth so as to leave them under the present duties, was next added, 22 to 18; a motion to reduce the salt duty to 3 cents per 100 pounds, was lost, 15 to 20; a section was added, 28 to 11, repealing the internal taxes on gas, the income tax and the stamp taxes, except on bank checks and bills of exchange.

The bill was then passed—35 to 4. This is probably all the action that will be had on the part of the Senate this session of Congress.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	110½	U. S. 10-40s	107¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	—
U. S. 5-20s, '62	112⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	113
U. S. 5-20s, '64	113⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	113
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112¾	U. P. R. R.	93¼

NEW YORK, April 1, 1872.

Gold dull at 109⅞@110. Loans from 3 to 5 for carrying. Clearances 20,000,000. Governments strong with increased demand and small supply. Stocks buoyant during the early hours of the day; in the afternoon a sudden break in Union Pacific demoralized the market and caused a general decline in prices. Business throughout the day was much restricted, as for many days past, and the market was comparitively quiet. Erie active; opened at 62¾; sold up to 65½, down to 64¾; up to 67¼, and closed at 66½; Lake Shore and New York Central strong and higher; the market at close was quiet and without any special features; in a few cases there was a very slight recovery from the lowest point of the afternoon. Duncan, Sherman & Co. on saturday called on Daniel Drew for $250,000 more margin on his sale of 50,000 shares of Erie, and to-day a still further deposit of $250,000; each party now has $1,000,000 up. Money very stringent; loaned at from 7 to 7¾ per cent. a day, closing at latter price; State securities dull and steady.

Sterling exchange, 109¼.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do '64, 112¾; do '65, 112¾; new do, 111¾; do '67, 113; do '68, 113; 10-40s, 108½; currency 6's, 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95; Tennessee old, 87; do new, 66¾; Virginia new, 57; do old, 53; North Carolina old, 57¾; do new, 26.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 74; Quicksilver, 40½; Adams Express, 56; Wells, Fargo & Co., 97; American Merchants' Union, 77; United States, 75; Pacific Mail, 64¼; New York Central, 101; Scrip, 94½; Erie, 66¾; do preferred, 83; Harlem, 115; do preferred, 125; Reading, 115⅝; Michigan Central, 115½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94½; Northwestern, 84¾; do preferred, 96¾; Rock Island, 117¾; New Jersey Central, 110¾; ex. div.; St. Paul, 64; do preferred, 81¼; Wabash, 78½; do preferred 87; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 64; Chicago & Alton, 117; do preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; C. C. & C., 91¼; Burlington & Quincy, 132; Lake Shore, 98; Panama, 27½; Illinois Central, 133; Union Pacific, 41¼; Central Pacific bonds, 101½; Union, 91¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109½ ex.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 1.—Flour firm; $7.25@7.75. Wheat steady; extra $1.69; No. 1 $1.62@1.62¼; amber $1.57. Corn dull and declined; 43½@ Oats firm; 38¼c. Clover seed $5.10@5.75.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, April 1, 1872. }

APPLES—There is a fair demand and we can report regular sales at $3.50@4.00 for common to fair, and $4.50@5.00 for good to prime. An occasional small sales of fancy at $5.50, but there are few above $5, and the hucksters and store-keepers want an extra good appie at that figure.

APPLE BUTTER—May be quoted at 55@65 for common to medium and 70@75 for prime to choice.

ASHES—Soda Ash continues scarce and firm but prices are unchanged; common, 7 cts; refined, 8. Nitrate Soda, 5½; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

BUTTER—Continues to arrive freely and the market, in consequence, is rather dull, though prices are still maintained; 27@30 for good to prime, and 1@2 cts. additional for fancy brands. We received a large quantity from Chicago last week.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales at 5@6 cts. for common mixed red, and 7@8 cts. for fair to prime green. The inquiry is mainly for small lots.

BEANS—Continue scarce and there is considerable inquiry; prime to choice navy, $2.75@3.00 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season is almost over, and consequently the operations are small; however, stocks are very light and prices remain unchanged; small sales at 4½ cts. ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$4.25 ₱ case.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb. cans) quoted at from $6 to $7 ₱ case, according to quality and brand; Tomatoes, $4.00@5; Corn, $5, $6 and $7. Trade fair and improving.

COUNTRY LARD—Is light supply and the demand is only fair; may be quoted at 8@8¼ cts., as to quality and condition—8¾@9 cts. in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle Berries, $16 @17 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged—the inquiry is mainly for small lots, as the feeling is generally entertained that prices are destined to go lower. We continue to quote, in jobbing way, at 19@20 for Goshen, and 17@18 for Factory.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted at 19 cts. by the car load, and 24@5 cts. additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue slow but unchanged; halves, 9½@10; mixed, 7½@8; quarters, 6½@7; peeled, 15@20, according to quality. Apples in steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 7@8 for common to medium, and 8½@9 for prime to choice.

EGGS—Continue to arrive freely, but, with a steady demand, prices are still maintained; 20 @21 cts. However, dealers generally are anxious to shuffle, and hence, if there is any change, it will doubtless be downward.

FLOUR—All the leading markets are reported quiet and easier, and, while there is no change in prices in this market, we feel as if a change is in the near future. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, common to good spring wheat $7.40@7.60; choice, $7.75@ 7.85; fair to good red winter wheat, $7.50@7.75; choice to fancy, $8@8.50. Rye flour, $5.00.

GRAIN—The operations in all kinds of grain continues meagre and the markets are dull though there is but little change to note in prices. Wheat continues scarce and there is little or no demand, and what is sold is for small lots. We continue to quote at $1.63@1.65 for red and $1.67@1.70 for white. Oats continue quiet and unchanged; 47@48 for mixed to prime white; and while the demand is only fair and the market is well stocked, dealers generally are indifferent about selling at quotations. Corn is also quiet and unchanged, 58@60. The receipts and offerings of rye continue light and millers are taking all that offers at $1. There is little or nothing doing in Barley and prices are nominal at 70@75 for spring and 80@85 for fall. Some of our brewers, it is said, have been buying in the west recently.

GROCERIES—Trade continues rather quiet and the market in a general way presents nothing really new. Advices from the east represent coffee as being dull and weak, and that prices are lower and drooping. Sugars and Molasses quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27, lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½@10¾; Fair, 9¾. Under Drip to Rico, 10¼; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13¼; do A., 12¾; do B., 12¾; do Ex. C. 12; do C., 11¾; do C. Yellow, 11¾. Chesapeake do Ex. C., 11¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65@67; other grades, from 40@60.

RICE—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 6@8¼. Patna, 8½@9. Sea-weed, Brain Depot, 22; do Pinhole, 18; Casella, 16; Cloves, 20; Nutmegs, $1.50.

HAY—Is steady with a fair local trade but there is no change to note in prices; baled, on wharf and track, $25@27 for common to strictly prime.

HOMINY—Is quiet and unchanged; $4.50 ₱ bbl. to the trade, and $4.75 in a jobbing way.

OILS—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil is quoted in a jobbing way, at 85@85, and No. 2 at 82@83. Linseed Oil, 92@95.

ONIONS—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $2.50@ 3.25 ₱ bbl., according to quality and condition. Occasional sales, 4@5 ₱ bush.

POTATOES—Steady with regular jobbing sales at 75@80 cts ₱ bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 3½@4 cts ₱ ₱.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6 cts; sugar cured do, 8 cts; ribbed sides, 7½ cts; short rib, 8 cts; clear, 8¼; sugar cured hams, 11¾. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@11. Ham sausage, 10; Dried beef, 17 cts. Lard—in tierces, 9¼; Mess Pork, $14.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼ cts ₱ ₱.

SALT—Quiet and unchanged; $1.85 ₱ bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is generally reported dull but unchanged; $5 in first hands and $5.50@ 5.75 in a jobbing way. Timothy seed is also dull; $3@3.25. Flaxseed is in steady demand and scarce; crushers are taking all that offers at $1.35.

TALLOW—Rough, 8¾@9 cts ₱ ₱.

WHISKY—High Wines, round lots, 85 cts; jobbing way, 90@95. Common Bottled, 95@$1. Monongahela whisky, $1.75@$3; Old Rye, $3@6, as per age and quality.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, April 1, 1872. }

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Rothchilds & Z.,	Chicago	2 cars
H. Shamberg	"	2 "
S. Marks & Bro.,	"	4 "
Keefer & Beyer	"	1 "
P. Hartman,	"	1 "
M. Varner,	"	1 "
Holmes, L. & Co.	"	1 "
Greenwald & K.,	"	1 "
Holmes & H.,	"	1 "
S. Kraus,	"	1 "
Sadler, Havens & Co.,	Cincinnati	2 "
M. Gilmore, Sidney	"	1 "
J. Cunningham, Mansfield	"	1 "
Greenwald & K., Upper Sandusky	"	2 "
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	"	1 "
J. W. Ault,	"	1 "
J. W. Unger, Canton	"	1 "
J. Early, Damascus	"	1 "
E. A. Kirk, Salem	"	1 "
E. Newton, Leetonia	"	1 "
J. Needy & Bro., Bellaire	"	5 "
Total		36 cars

CATTLE

In addition to the 36 cars above noted, there were about two cars drove in, making 38 in all; or, calculating 18 to the car, 684 head, against 900 last week. Trade was very generally pronounced slow, notwithstanding the supply was comparatively light, and drovers nearly all, while conceding that prices were fully as high as last week, alleged that the cattle cost more, and that, in consequence, the market, so far as they were concerned, was not anything but satisfactory. Of the 38 cars on sale, 18 cars, or nearly one-half, were from Chicago, and these, constituting the best of the butcher cattle, it is claimed cost more than those on sale last Monday, and were scarcely as good in point of quality; yet, notwithstanding this, prices were no better, and the demand was scarcely as brisk. The great trouble with the drovers was their cattle cost too much, and then they could get no help themselves; in Chicago, they have had to pay as much as other buyers; otherwise, they cannot get the cattle, and it is difficult, at this season of the year, to get good stock at any other place. Eastern drovers have advantages over our drovers in the matter of freights, passes, etc., etc., and, in consequence, they can pay more for cattle in the west and sell for less in the east, and this accounts for stock being as low, if not lower, in New York than in Allegheny.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime butchers cattle sold at from 7 to 7¾ cents in good, 6¼@6¾; and common to fair, 5¾@6. The supply of stock cattle was again light to-day, consisting of some 3 or 4 cars, but if the supply was small the demand was stillless; this is evident from the fact that they were nearly all held over. Farmers, in consequence of the scarcity of feed and the backwardness of the season, are holding off and it is probable that the demand for "stockers" will continue light until next month.

Louis Shamberg reports 18 head of mixed stock at 6@7¼.

Hazlewood & Blackstock, two loads of Ohio steers, for Ensign Newton, and one load of same kind, for J. Earley, at 5¾@7¼.

McCalister & Carr, one load for Ensign Newton at 6¼@7¼; 18 head at 5¼@7¼.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., one load of fair to good butcher cattle, from Chicago, at 6¾@6¾.

Holmes & Hunter sold two butcher cattle at 5¾@6.40.

Lobman & Shamberg report 3 loads of fat cattle and one load of stockers; sold former at 6@7; expected to get 4¾ for the stockers.

M Kraus & Son, two loads of butcher cattle, one from Chicago and the other from Ohio, sold at 6@7¼.

Rothchilds & Zeigler, two loads of butcher cattle, from Chicago; one load left over; sold at 5¾@6¾.

M Varner sold 18 head of good to prime butcher cattle at 6@7 cts.

Peter Hartman, one load of butcher cattle, sold at 6¼@7 cts.

Moonshine & Smith sold 30 butcher cattle at 6¼@7¼.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 12 Ohio steers, for Lobbin, at 6.62@7 cts; 20 steers and cows, for Hollar, at 5¾@7¼; 14 head still steers at 5¾@7 cts; 26 still bulls at 5.50@5.90.

F Hector sold 7 Ohio steers at 6 cts.

Orr & Williams sold 18 head of common Ohio steers at 5.25@5.75.

Keefer & Beyer reports 42 head: 13 left over; sold at 6@7¼.

Greenwald & Kahn report two loads from Ohio and one car from Chicago, sold at $5.70@ 7.25.

S Marks & Bro. report 97 butcher cattle, from Chicago, at 6@7¼.

Jas Shaw sold 8 head of Lawrence Co. steers at an average of about 5 cts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was little or nothing done in this class of stock to-day, as the supply was very small, consisting of about 200; a number of these were ewey-lambs, not fit for this or any other market, and up to last accounts they had not been sold, and it is not likely that they would be. There was a fair demand for good fat weathers, and of this kind the supply fell far short of the demand; fine wool sheep averaging 95 to 100 lbs. fat and smooth, may be quoted at 9@9¼; and good 85 to 90 lbs. at 8@8¾. Common mixed sheep are selling at all kinds of prices.

Neeley & Fairley sold 20 head of mixed Armstrong Co. sheep at 8¼ ₱ head to 9¾ cts ₱ ₱.

Adam Eckert had 150 head of ewes and weathers on sale for Alex. Greenwalt; sold the weathers at 9@9¼ cts.

J W Stewart sold 20 head of mixed stock at $4.50@6 ₱ head.

HOGS.

The local trade is gradually falling off, but this is generally the case at this season of the year, as the consumption of fresh pork, commences to fall off in the latter part of March, and it will continue light from this mouth towards fall, or until after the hot weather is over. Prices as compared with last Monday, are lower, and we reduce our quotations to 5@5¼ cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, April 1, 1872. }

The market continues very quiet and the prospects for an early improvement seem to be just as remote as ever. Refined is quoted nominally at 21¾ on spot; 21¾ for April; 22¾ May; and 23¾ June. We are cognizant of 500 bbls spot having been sold by a Pittsburgh refiner, on Saturday, at 21¾. Crude is quiet and unchanged; quoted $7.40 ₱ bbl at Parker.

It is intimated that some of the refiners who were interested in the "S. I. Co.," contemplate making an effort to associate a sufficient number of manufacturers together to accomplish, if possible, the object, aimed by the S. I. Co., namely limiting the working interest of the present refining capacity of the country, and at the same time securing for the diminished product more remunerative, though not legitimate figures. That something will have to be done is evident, and the sooner the better.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart	148
Kier's O W, account R S Duncan	74
Crystal O W, account J Bushnell	74
Cochrans Siding, account T P Miller	148
Cochran's Siding account T King	222
Cochran's Landing, account J K Barbour	80
Total	746

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Holdship & Co., 266 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.	
Total	266 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. E. R. AND W. P. R. R. March 30.

Vesta Oil Works, 600 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.	
J. M. Riter, 102 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.	
John Spear & Co., 157 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.	
Fawcett, Logan, S. & Co., 400 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.	
Standard Oil Co., 274 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.	
Total	1,833 bbls.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH P. W. AND C. R. R.

cars.	cars.
Lewis, O. & P, metal 2	Lewis, B. & D, metal 2
J. Wood Son & Co, m'l 2	Lindsay & McC, m'l 1
Nimick & Co., metal 5	Brown & Co., metal 1
J. A. Caughey, met. 6	Wm. Smith, metal 2
J. Palmer & Sons, m 5	Haliman & H, metal 2
Zug & Co., metal 7	J. W. Porter, metal 5
Paul, J & Co., metal 9	
Total	48

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furn'e Co, ore 10	Graff, B & Co., ore 1
Nimick Co, metal 7	Pitts Bolt Co, ore 4
Shoenberger & Co. o 15	Zug & Co., ore 3
Lucy Furnace, ore 10	Reese, G & Co., met. 2
McKnight, P & Co. o10	
Total	62

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. Moorhead, metal 9	R. Wister, metal 3
Brown & Co., metal 8	Hallman & H, metal 1
J. W. Porter, metal 8	J. Reamer, metal 2
J. A. Caughey, met. 7	J. Wood & Co., met. 1
H. Crichlow, metal 6	
Total	41

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis O & P, metal 1	Byers, McC & Co., m 1
J. Marshall, metal 1	
Total	3

WEST PENN R. R.

Spang, C. & Co., met 2

Lumber.

The dealers in lumber do not anticipate that much difference would have followed the passage of the lumber clause, which was expected from the Relief bill. They seem to expect lower prices, as a large quantity of lumber has been cut during the past winter, and much of it would have been ruined if not cut, as the fires had left it free to the incursions of the borers. The fact is, that there is so much competition in the lumber market that dealers are obliged to sell what they can get. In other words, the law of supply and demand determines the price, and the holders of lumber are unable to combine to regulate the production, as the salt makers can. Lower prices in lumber may be expected; they are already lower than they were two weeks ago. —*Chicago Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton more active; sales of 2,000 bales middling upland at 23¾c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine western and state $5.30@5.60; common to fair extra $6.70@ 7 good to choice $7.05@7.65; St. Louis $9.50@ 9.65. Rye flour steady at $4.10@5.10. Whisky, last quoted at 87½@88c. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.50@1.51; prime No. 2 Milwaukee $1.54; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.60; No. 1 Chicago red Western $1.70. Rye dull; State 85c. Barley quiet; western 83c; 2-rowed State 75c. Malt unchanged. Corn firmer; western mixed 71½@ 72c; yellow 72@72½c; white 73½c. Oats firm; western 55¾@55¾c; white 59@59½c. Eggs firm at 22@23c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio 18@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8½@8¾c. Cuba 8¼@9c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 57@60c. Rice quiet at 8¾@ 9¼c. Petroleum: crude 12½c; refined 22½c. Turpentine dull at 60c. Pork quiet; new mess $12.87; prime $10.75; new prime mess $12.50@ 12.75; mess June $13.12½; July $13.25. Beef unchanged; mess $9@9.50; extra $10.50@12; hams steady at 8¾@9c. Cut meats quiet; hams 8¼@9½c; shoulders 5¾@5½c; middles quiet; long clear 7c. Lard unchanged; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9@9¼c. Butter firmer; steady; western 11@21c. Cheese firm at 13@16c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Total beeves this week 8,200, or 500 more than the previous week. For to-day we have 185 cars at Communipaw; 99 at the Hundredth street, and 25 at the Sheehan's Driving 4,900 on sale; the majority of cattle common, and there is a decline from ½ to 1 cent per lb on such at the close; fat droves not plenty and only about ¼c lower; a few first pick ready at 14c, with very fine at 13¾c; prime and fancy fair droves at 12c, with good many rather common at 11@11¾c; average sent 12c, and some stock left unsold; 10 cars Illinois common strong 6¼c cwt sold at 11¾@11¾c; ten cars good to fine at 12¼c cwt at 12¾c; four cars Indiana 6½ cwt, 11¾c; 4 cars Ohio, 7½ cwt, 11¾@ 12¼c; 1 lot western bulls 4½@5¼c. Sheep: total 21,100, or 6,300 more than the previous week, with 7,200 to-day; market prime and good prices ¼c lower, or 7½c for prime, 10½c for fair and 6¼@6¾c for poor; one deck choice Canadas, 136 lbs, sold at 10¾c; 1 car good, 90 lbs, Ohio 9¾c; 1 car, 85 lbs, Indiana 8¾c; 1 car, 82 lbs, Ohio 8¼c; market closes very dull. Total hogs for the week, 22,000, or 6,000 less than last week; market steady, at 4¼@5¼c for live, and 5¾@6¾c for dressed; 189 to 200 lbs selling at 6¾@6¾c; there were 53 cars live arrived to-day, all for slaughterers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Beeves in fair demand this week; firmer; sales of 1,500 extra Pennsylvania and western steers at 8@8½c; fair to good 6¼@7¾c; common 6c per pound. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 14,000 at 7@10¼c per pound. Hogs in fair demand; sales of 3,500 at 56.50@7.50 per cwt.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The dry goods market is moderately active and firm at 11¼@12c for printed calicoes; 12½@13c for Dolly Varden new styles of calicoes; 12c for Oriental rubies and Oriental reds; 12½c for robes and purples; 16c for Lancaster cambrics; 8¾@8¾c for good and extra standard printing cloths; Pacific Mills Dolly Varden percales 27½c; Oriental percales 21c; Pacific lawns 16¾c; do Dolly Varden organdies 25c; paper cambrics 13½c; Amoskeag corset jeans 14½c; Naumkeag satteens 17c; Red Cross wigans 14c; do. G do. 13½c; Iron Cross do. 16c; J. & P. Coates and Clarke's six cord spool cotton thread 70c; Williamsville 75c; do three cord 55c; Atlantic A brown sheetings 15c; do H 13½c; do P 15½c; do L fine 13½c; do V shirtings 12½c; Augusta brown sheetings 13½@14c; standard brown drills 13½@15c; Wamsutta muslins 24c; New York Mills 22@23½c; Auburn A 16c; Bootts 14c; do E 13½c; Constitutional 12½c; Forestdale 16c; Hollawell 2 14c; Lonsdale 18c; do cambric muslins 23½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Cotton: an advance asked but none established; middling 22½@22¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family $7.50@7.75. Wheat dull and declined; red $1.68@1.70. Corn active and advanced at 47c. Rye firm at 90@ 92c. Oats steady at 38@42c. Barley quiet and unchanged at 60@75c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs steady at 15c. Butter firm at 28@32c. Cheese steady at 18@19c. Mess pork: an advance asked but none established; asking $12; offering $11.75. Lard dull and nominal at 8¼@8½c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders 3¾c; sides 5¼@5¾@6½c. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders 4¾c; sides 5¾@ 7c, but little done. Hogs drooping at $4.25@ 4.50; receipts 1,200. Whisky dull and declined at 83c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Flour: large receipts; dull; super $6.50; double $7.25, treble $7.75@8. Corn: receipts large and drooping; mixed 70@ white 73@75c. Oats quiet, 56@58c. Bran quiet and scarce; $1.00. Hay easier; prime $35; choice $38. Pork dull; mess $13. Bacon dull; 5¾@8¼@8¾c. Hams sugar cured 10¾c. Lard dull; sierce 9¼c, keg 10¼c. Sugar dull; inferior 5@6¼c; fair 8¼c; fully fair to prime 9¾c. Molasses dull; plantation rebolled 40@58c. Whisky 85c@$1.00. Coffee quiet and steady; fair to prime 19½@20¾c. Cotton strong; sales 4,500; good ordinary 21¾c; low middlings 21¾c; middlings 22¾c; receipts 3,761; exports to Liverpool 5,331; Havre 2,918; New York 514; stock 146,281.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Tobacco firm and unchanged; sales 95 hhds. Bagging firm and unchanged. Cotton steady; 22¼c. Flour firmer; extra family $7.25. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull; nothing doing. Bacon: shoulders 5@5¼c; sides clear rib 6¾@6¾c; clear 6¾ @7c. Bulk shoulders 4@4¼c; sides clear rib 5½ @5¾c; clear 5¾c. Mess pork quiet; $12.05. Whisky steady; 85c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Flour: extra spring quiet at $7. Wheat: No 2 spring dull and firm at $1.20¾@1.20¾. Corn: No 2 mixed strong, but quiet at 38@38¼c. Oats: No 2 steady and firm at 30½@30¾c. Rye: No 2 easier at 68@70c. Barley: No 2 fall more active at 50c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $11.50. Lard $8.15. Bulk meats: loose quotable, shoulders 3@3¾c; sides, clear rib, 5¾@6¾c; do clear 6@6¼c; hams in pickle 7¾@8c. Highwines inactive at 83@ 83½c. Hogs dull at $4@4.50.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Flour firm; Wisconsin, $7.57@7.62; Minnesota $7.75. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1.70@1.78; white $1.80@ 2.00. Corn in improved demand; yellow 63 @65c; mixed 61@65c. Oats firm; white 34@ 35c; mixed 31@33c. Provisions: small business in buyer's favor. Crude Petroleum 18¾c; refined 21c. Whisky 90c.

Toledo

TOLEDO, April 1.—Flour firm. Wheat a shade better and firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1.68; amber Michigan $1.58¾; No. 2 red $1.55½ @1.57½. Corn firm; high mixed 47½@47¾c; low mixed 47 5@; yellow 48c. Oats steady; No. 1 41¾c; No. 2 39¼c; Michigan 40c. Clover seed, Ohio $4.75; Michigan $5.00@5.05. Mess pork and lard quiet and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 $1.21; No 2 $1.20¾. Oats steady; No 2 32c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 38@38½c. Rye dull and declined; No 1 68¼c. Barley dull; No 2 fall 57c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Wheat quiet and firm; No 1 red winter $1.65; No 2 $1.55. Corn steady at 52c. Oats quiet and steady at 45c. Petroleum: refined steady; little done; 21c in car lots; 22@23½c in trade lots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, April 1.—1 bx scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 10 pails tobacco, J M Sackett & Co; 10 bbls beans, H Rea Jr; 150 do g apples, S R Stewart; 100 do time, Rippley & Co; 76 do herring, S Knart & Co; 1 car lumber, H Adams; 4 crates wire, J Biggert & Son; 4 bxs g ware, W McCully & Co; 2 do organs, L R Norton; 7 bxs s machines Smith & F; 1 do h h goods, W F Dexter; 4 bdls s backs, J W Morrison; 4 do s steel, Hussey, W & Co; 20 bbl bbls fish, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car lumber, Mellon Bro; 1 do do, Dunbar & Co; 2 bbls fish, Miller, B & P; 2 bdls springs, A French; 24 f f pots, J Dunlap; 17 bbls onions, J A Graff; 3 sks f seed, J O'Brien; 1 car f clay, Reese, Graff & Co; 1 do do, Park & Co; 14 hgs molasses, J Wells & Co; 50 bbls paper, Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 11 bbls d apples, Haworth & D; 1 bx cigars, A Kirkpatrick; 15 bxs frames, Arbuckles & Co; 2 bbls oat meal, G McClure; 2 do do, J Porterfield 21 sks rags, J Hammond; 1 bbl steel, Whitmore, W L & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, April 1.—1 car hay, O H Allerton; 1 car salt, H J McGeehan & Bro; 1 car corn, Wodworth & D; 1 bbl eggs, Carter Bros; 1 do do, 1 sk wool, M W Rankin & Bro; 6 bbls tallow, G Cain; 19 do peas, 2½ do do, E Mage & Co; 2½ do do, J J Bethell & Co; 3 do do, 1 do boxes bacon, 2 bbls do, H Rea Jr; 8 kgs lard, H Hibble, Son & Co; 12 bxs b powder, Kramer & V; 5 tcs hams, P Duff & Son; 17 sks potatoes, J M Caskey; 3,000 shoulders, Cole Bro; 140 bbls eggs, Hunt, W & Bunn; 1 car hay, Wm Smith & Co; 34 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 121 sacks barley, Spencer, McK & Co; 2 doz frames, S Hare & Son; 30 kgs pig iron, R Owens; 1 bbl sausages, Jacobs & Co; tobacco, C Hartman & Co; 15 sks do, Arbuckles & Co; 1 do patterns,

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1872.

HOME NEWS.

Those of our readers who contemplate changing their residence on the first of April, will please give notice to the carrier, or leave word at our counting room, so the paper can be delivered promptly.

For Rent.—Four rooms on second flodor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. These rooms are desirable for offices. For terms, &c., apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Next week the Conservatory of Music, under the direction of Professors Seager and Thomas Peaslee, of New York, will commence operations.

Register of Wills.—In our yesterday's issue we said Mr. Gra y had no opposition. We since learn that John Keil, Jr., of the Seventeenth ward, who was a candidate three years ago and received a very flattering vote, is again a candidate for that office.

Mr. Editor:—In your issue of yesterday, my name appears among those who are willing to represent this county at the coming State Convention. Please state I am not a candidate, nor would I go under any consideration.

Respectfully,
B. F. KENNEDY.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1872.

Severe Fall.—Yesterday morning Johnny Birch, who is employed in Reed's saw mill, Eigth ward, Allegheny, fell from a pile of boards in the yard and broke his right leg. He is about eleven years of age. The fractured limb was reset by a physician who was called, after which the little victim was removed to his home in the immediate vicinity. He is doing well.

County Officers' Returns.

The following are the returns of the County for the month of March:

Sheriff Fleming	$3,248.05
Coroner West	203.70
Register Gray	134.85

None of the other officers were ready to report.

Letter Carriers' Report.

Following is the Pittsburgh Letter Carriers' report for the month of March:

Mail letters delivered	146,845
Drop letters delivered	14,700
Papers delivered	55,909
Collections from the lamp post boxes:	
Mail letters	106,796
Drop letters	13,868
Papers	4,102
Last collection at 7 P. M.	

Recovered the Money.

Yesterday Chief Clark, of Allegheny, and Chief Beck, of Milwaukee, succeeded in recovering a part of the money stolen by Gehering, the youth who fled from Milwaukee after robbing his employer. Two of the checks—one for $1,500, the other for $120, together with $80 of the cash, were found to be deposited in a bank in Pittsburgh, and were given up as soon as the officers of the institution were made aware of the facts in the case. Young Gehering was taken back to his home by Chief Beck yesterday.

That Keef's Court Cutting.

Yesterday morning Samuel Gilson, brother to "Paddy," who was cut on Sunday evening in the row at Keef's Court, appeared before Deputy Mayor O'Donnell and made an information charging Muldone, who had been arrested for the cutting and confined in the Central Station-house, with felonious assault and battery. In the evening, however, the prosecutor appeared at the office of 'Squire O'Donnell and testified that he made the information under a misapprehension, and that he now firmly believed that Muldone was innocent. He therefore withdrew the charge, and the accused was released.

A Good Choice.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company have shown good sense in the choice of directors, as instance: the election of James M. Taylor, Esq. to that position. Mr. Taylor besides being one of the few reliable aldermen of the city, is President of the National Trust Company, one of our well managed and most successful banking institutions. He has largely aided in successful oil investments, real estate speculations and in fact has been connected with nearly every branch of business in which he has taken an interest. He has many friends who rejoice in his success.

No General Lock-up.

Last night the Police Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting, at which the City Solicitor, we are informed, presented an opinion to the matter of [illegible] refused to hold him. The magistrate accordingly appealed to Councils to have him instructed in such cases defined.

The Solicitor's opinion, which was a lengthy paper, was simply to the effect that no Alderman had a right to make use of the lock-up for his prisoners; that it belonged exclusively to the city, and that an Alderman had no right to commit a prisoner to it.

Found Drowned.

Last evening Coroner West was called upon to hold an inquest upon the remains of an unknown man, which had been found floating in the Ohio river, near the lower end of the Island, Allegheny. The body was very much decomposed, and evidently been in the water two or three months. No papers were found by which the identity of deceased could be determined. He had apparently been a native of Germany, or of German extraction, about five feet nine inches in hight, with smooth face and black hair, and evidently about thirty-five or forty years of age. Deceased had worn a short black coat, black vest, a pair of dark pantaloons, with overalls, and new boots. "Found drowned" was the verdict.

Good Furniture and Where to Purchase.

Mr. William H. Lemon, one of the oldest and most experienced furniture dealers in the city, and a gentleman who knows his business in all its details and generalities, has opened manmoth, first class furniture warerooms at No. 41 Smithfield street, where he will be pleased to see his friends and patrons. He was formerly the senior partner of the old established house of Lemon & Wise, and is now entering into business on his own account under the most favorable auspices. His stock is large, fresh, new and fashionable, and we commend any of our readers wanting anything in his line to favor him with a purchasing visit. He is fair dealing, honest, honorable and conscientious, and at no other establishment can better treatment or more advantages be obtained by the buyer.

The "Roughers and Catchers."

Pursuant to call, a meeting was held last evening at No. 465 Liberty street, of the Roughers and Catchers of the 8 and 10 inch bar mills of the city and vicinity, to consider the propriety of making a demand for an advance. Heretofore the wages paid them by the Rollers have been $3.00 per day, counting eight heats to the day's work. A committee who had been appointed at a previous meeting, to confer with the Rollers with reference to the advance, reported that they were willing to give $3.25 per day. It was finally resolved to strike to-day, unless they were assured of $3.50 per day, which event is not likely to occur. So that at present there seems to be a prospect for a "turn out" on the part of the Roughers and Catchers this morning, in the 8 and 10 inch mills.

Sherman Avenue Public Schools.

The general examination last week of the pupils attending the Public Schools on Sherman avenue, Allegheny, was an occasion of surpassing interest to the pupils, parents and friends of this successful educational establishment. This school has for many years past occupied the attention of many of the leading white citizens of Allegheny, who, as members of the School Board, or as influential persons have labored to enlarge the educational facilities of the colored people in their midst. Under the fostering supervision of Prof. L. H. Eaton, Judge Parke, Sylvester Barker, Jas. M. Hemphill, Wm. M. Claney, and others, the colored schools to-day are, considering the disparity of the opportunities of their pupils, equal to the white schools of the city.

The examination commenced Monday in the Primary room, taught by Miss Mary M. Ware, continuing through the week. In the Intermediate, Grammar and High School departments, taught respectively by Mrs. Fannie Harris, Miss Ella Wilson and S. A. Neale.

On Friday a large concourse of visitors assembled to witness the closing rhetorical exercises by the pupils of the High School room. The salutatory essay was read by Miss Louisa Jones, then followed declamations, recitations, essays, solos and choruses, all evincing the taste and great earnestness in the manner of their delivery. The participants in the literary and vocal exercises were Misses Sadie Whiting, Rebecca Thornton, Mary Graham, Emma and Alice Jones, Anna M. Stoner, Mary M. Moore, Mary V. Daugherty, and Masters Willie Gwyn, T. Smith and Adie K. Neale. The great feature of the occasion was the discussion of a question which is engaging the attention of statesmen and philanthropists in the country. It was this: Should the State Legislature pass a law, making the education of the masses compulsory? The participants were Miss Florence G. Simpson, Miss Flora Peterson and Townsend Smith for the affirmative and Miss Lucy A. Monroe, Miss Bella T. Woodson and Ella T. Neale, for the negative. W. M. Claney acted as Judge. The speakers displayed remarkable ability in the management of the question, and were really eloquent in their appeals to the reason and judgment of the large audience. Upon the conclusion of the debate, Mr. Claney required a vote from all the scholars present. About one-half voted for the affirmative, and the remainder for the negative. He then in a neat and characteristic speech in which he reviewed the arguments on either side, decided in favor of the negative.

The valedictory was then delivered by Miss Emma J. Barnes which was followed by piquant criticisms upon the mistakes of the several speakers and singers by the critic Miss Josepha Robinson.

Rev. Wm. H. Hunter, Prof. L. H. Eaton, Jno. Burt, Henry Douglass and Wm. M. Claney, Esqs., occupied the platform, and each made commendatory remarks at the close of the entertainment.

Good Friday or any other day is a good day for young or old gentlemen in need of clothing to make their purchases at Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. There is no house in the city where they can have a better choice, and they are sure to get suits well made and that will give satisfaction

BREVITIES.

"CAPITAL" PUNISHMENT is authorized in the West Pittsburgh schools.

THE COMMITTEE on City Property of Allegheny Councils will hold a meeting Friday night.

THE Allegheny Board of School Controllers will hold their regular monthly meeting to-night at City Hall.

THE Allegheny police will be paid off to-day, and the Treasury depleted thereby to the amount of $3,539.93

SIX PAIRS of ladies' shoes were found yesterday morning buried in an ash pile at Armstrong's coke yards, in the Twelfth ward.

THE Committee on School Inspection, of Allegheny, will not "strike the average" until next June, when it is proposed to re-examine the pupils in the higher schools.

THE friends of the Hon. E. H. Stowe, of the Court of Common Pleas, propose to bring him forward as a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship before the State Convention.

THE fountains in the Allegheny Park were uncovered and thoroughly cleansed yesterday preparatory to letting on the water. The City Hall fountain is again in running order and largely patronized.

THE Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad ticket office has been removed from Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, to the First National Bank building on the corner of Fifth and Wood avenues.

YESTERDAY Prothonotary Ross issued a capias for the arrest of Patrick Bannon and his wife, who are charged with slandering Catharine Schneck by circulating reports injurious to her character for chastity.

The following defaulting jurors will this morning be fined if they do not put in an appearance: Patrick Downs, Albert Holworth, Saml. Dean, John Kennedy, Jonathan Lowe, Wm. Morgan, Wm. McFarland, John McCloskey, Lewis Peterson.

CHRISTIAN PFAFFENBACH, a lad aged fourteen years, will be sent to the House of Refuge to-day. His father complains that he has no control over him; that he roams about at will, night and day, carousing in true young American style.

THE man Kemp who was injured so badly by having his wagon turned out with an umbrella stick in the hands of John Nicolaus in Allegheny Sunday afternoon, is still in a critical condition, although the symptoms were more favorable yesterday, and his physician thought he would recover.

ANOTHER boy, supposed to belong to the gang of youthful thieves which have, for some time, infested this city, was arrested last evening by Detectives Scott and Strain. He is charged with stealing four hundred pounds of copper from Sawyer's soap factory, and concealing it at Armstrong's coal works.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred yesterday morning about six o'clock, in the old two-story shanty located at 165 Wood street, and formerly occupied by McGrew & Co., an alarm was sounded from box 17, and the engines of the district responding, the flames, which had been confined to the roof and upper story, were soon extinguished.

THOMAS P. DANIELS, Esq., one of the most accomplished, courteous and palns-taking dry goods clerks in the city, who has been raised to the business, has again associated himself with the old and reliable Fifth avenue house of Paul Hugus Hacke. His many friends will be glad to receive this announcement, for Mr. Daniels is mighty popular as a salesman.

THE *Evening Bulletin* is a spicy, well edited, and exceedingly clever little daily journal that was born in the local newspaper world yesterday. Its proprietors are Messrs. William Ramsey, Joseph A. O'Neill and J. D. Ramsey, each and all of whom have had journalistic experience enough to warrant success in their enterprise. We wish our little contemporary much prosperity.

AT a meeting of the Judges of the District and Court of Common Pleas, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as the Law Library Committee for the ensuing years: Messrs. John H. Hampton, T. J. Keenan, Chas. W. Robb, Jas. W. Murray and A. M. Brown. The old Committee were requested to make a report of their doings for the past year intervening between their last report and the present date.

THE local Board of the Third Ward Schools, Allegheny, held a meeting last night, at which the contract for the heating apparatus for the new school house, was let for $8,500 to Blakes patent Radiators, were selected. The Board also instructed the architect to prepare a new plan for the dome on the school house. The present architecture ornament, surmounting the building, seems not to please the Board, or for that matter, the citizens generally.

It is not generally known that in this city we have hundreds of patrons of French literary journals. Mr. Charles J. Dorrance, himself a scholarly linguist and clever master of several of the polished languages, has in his connection with the well-known house of Pittock, Nevin & Co., contributed largely to the literary and related [illegible] ture in the conduct of this great representation literary establishment.

IF any one doubt the prevalence of a spirit of benevolence, self-sacrifice and devoted consecration of time to the object of public cleanliness, let us refer such to the activity of our faithful public belles whose anxious trail behind them, though occasioning not a little inconvenience to those who follow them, yet sweep the streets and sidewalks with a thoroughness far surpassing any knight of the mop and broom. Who can contemplate, without emotion, the sacrifice of comfort and cleanliness of attire which these angels of goodness thus make in their self-imposed but heroic task of removing the dust and dirt from the brick and pavement? They do not go about their labor in any penurious garb, but with ample skirts of the richest and most costly texture, as though decorated for a triumphal sacrifice!

THE Boston *Globe* has the following plea for child culture, and declares that it ties children's souls—and bodies—is at hand. The cold damp season of early spring, with its penetrating breezes that chill the entire system and generate incipient croup, is wisely here, and it behooves every anxious parent to be on the alert if danger, and perhaps death would be averted. Too many parents find their children's lives cut off by the want of a little care. Croup always originates in a cold, and if most cases cold is caused from exposure to dampness, either of the clothing or of the atmosphere. In many cases the primary cause is insufficient or improper clothing. Especially is this so with the little girls. On this point a great responsibility lies with the mothers, and when a child loses its life either from the willful ignorance of its parent or the willful following of a fashion that leads to that result, what is the punishment of the? Let mothers become strong in common sense and resolve to raise their children, not burv them. Let them remember, also, that though sickness may sometimes be called "sent from God" in the true sense, that which is forced upon a helpless child is nothing less than a crime."

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—The Mayor's Report for March—Large Amount of Business Transacted.

A monthly meeting of the Police Committee of City Councils was held at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon.

The pay rolls for the month of March were presented and approved.

A sub-committee was appointed to purchase a horse and harness for the City and County Express (the "Black Maria") which is expected to be ready for use next week.

A sub-committee was also appointed to make inquiries as to the necessity of furnishing a policeman for the Young Men's Home, on Duquesne Way.

The Mayor's clerk presented a bill of items of furniture, which had been sold from the old Mayor's office, on Fourth avenue, which was approved.

Mayor's Clerk Patterson presented the following report of business done at the Mayor's office during the month of March:

NUMBER OF CASES.

Drunkenness	438
Disorderly conduct	325
Vagrancy	58
Informations	63
Ordinance informations	49
Total	933
Total number discharged	41

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$ 2,192 95
Jail receipts	210 00
Police	394 40
Markets	40 00
Pawn licenses	200 00
Total	$ 3,037 35
Receipts for March, 1871	1,941 55
Increase	$ 1,092 80

PAY ROLLS.

Monthly bills	$ 1,977 35
Police	9,945 65
Total	$ 11,922 40

THE COOPERS IN ARMS.

That Workhouse Cooper Shop the Object of Their Wrath—Relief from the Legislature.

The Cooperage establishment at the workhouse, which was recently inaugurated has created some excitement among the members of the trade in this vicinity. The workhouse establishment turns out daily three hundred oil barrels, and it has been such a success that the managers propose to increase the capacity to one thousand. All this is brought about by the most approved machinery, which can readily be used by the convicts.

The result has been a serious competition with the regular journeymen coopers of whom there are about three hundred hereabouts. They have had several meetings in relation to the matter and finally decided to petition the Legislature for relief. They contend that the carpet weavers are protected from the convict labor of the Penitentiary, and that they ought to have similar protection. They accordingly prepared a petition setting forth their grievances, which has been forwarded to Senator Graham. Accompanying it they also sent the draft of an act providing that after its passage "it shall not be lawful for the Board of Managers of the Workhouse of Allegheny County to engage in the manufacture of oil barrels for sale or by contract, nor to engage in any other branch of the cooperage business."

They hope to secure its passage before the Legislature adjourns; otherwise they contend that they will all be thrown out of employment.

MWF.

The Gales of Araby

Are not spicier than the aroma which the fragrant SOZODONT imparts to the breath. Nor is the heart of the ivory nut whiter than the teeth that are cleaned daily with that matchless fluid.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The first case taken up before Judge Hampton was that of Wm. Renne vs. Jones & Laughlins. The defendants have a coal pit under the plaintiff's property, and the land caved in. The action is brought to recover damages. On trial.

In Judge Kirkpatrick's branch the case of M. Hohenfelz vs. Henry Langlitz was taken up. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $181.68.

Edward Kelly vs. Wm. Hammer. *Sci. fa.* on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,489.75.

John Snodgrass vs Siebert & Beese. This was an action to recover on a lease a piece of ground on Penn avenue. Verdict for plaintiff for $121.

Trial List for To-day.

54. Gorman vs. Ford.
56. Appel vs. Collman.
58. Parker vs. Sturgeon Bros.
64. McConroy vs. McGraw et al.
67. Sieferth & Co. vs. Sharpsburg and Elea Bank.
68. Huckstein & Raum vs. Hoedle.
69. Mellon vs. Robb.
69. Sisters of Mercy vs. James E. Huey.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERETT AND COLLIER.

Henry Earnhart vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This is an action for damages. The plaintiff alleges that he got on a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but neglected previously to secure a ticket. The conductor insisted on charging him ten cents additional for the ticket on the train, which he refused at first to pay. The conductor allowed him a certain distance to pay it, and then put him off the train—notwithstanding that he [plaintiff] made a tender of the money. On trial.

Smith & Tenan vs. James B. Tenan. Action in account. Jury out.

Trial List for To-day.

190. Bonsall vs. Logan, Bros. & Co.
191. Bonsall vs. Kirkpatrick & Lyons.
175. Bonsall vs. Byers & Co.
176. Bonsall vs. Waggoner & Leech.
157. Duff vs. Dorrington.
204. Lenkard vs. Rafferty.
205. Lenkard vs. Rafferty.
217. Kern vs. Harris & Bros.
218. O'Neill vs. O'Neill & Rook.
120. Dressell vs. Boggs & Kirk.
1. Black vs. Dickey.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The April special term of the United States District Court was commenced yesterday morning in the U. S. Court chamber, Custom House building. His Honor Judge McCandless occupied the bench, and business was taken up at eleven o'clock, when the list of Grand and Traverse Jurors was called over.

The first case taken up was the United States against A. Wylie Wilson. Wilson was a lawyer in Washington county, and it is alleged that while he collected the bounty and pension of a deceased soldier, son of John Lennox, and that he had never paid over the money to Mr. Lennox. The indictments cover a period of about seven years, and amounted to $678. The case was presented to the jury in an opening address by U. S. District Attorney Swoope, after which Wilson admitted the statements made, and the trial was thus closed. Defendant was remanded for sentence.

The next case was that of the United States vs. Isaac M. Pennock, trustee for Martha A. Duffee. This was a civil action to recover on revenue tax. Verdict for the Government for $620.

The Court then adjourned.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—JUDGE STOWE.

In this Court yesterday morning the case of John Flinn charged with the murder of Jacob Duffield was called up. The defendant was indicted jointly with Peter Loringer for the murder of Duffield, in West Pittsburgh on the evening of the 4th of November, 1873. Loringer and Flinn who were boys had a quarrel with Duffield who was an old man, and during the melee, Duffield was struck on the head with a clinker, from the effects of which he died.

Loringer, when tried, was convicted of murder in the second degree. The circumstances of the case were fully reported a few weeks ago and need not be repeated.

District Attorney Rayne and J. R. Butterfield, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and Thomas M. Marshall for the defense. The morning session was occupied in securing a jury, the following having been empanelled: John Gregg, Wm. Irwin, Samuel Kennedy, Daniel Hughes, S. F. Williams, Leonard Keames, Wm. Anderson, Mark Campbell, Thos. Dunne, Jordan Gliespie, David Hamm, W. H. Burkhardt.

After a recess, Court re-assembled at half-past one o'clock, when the prisoner was arraigned, and entered a plea of not guilty. District Attorney Rayne then opened the case for the prosecution, and proceeded to call witnesses. The case will occupy the attention of the Court for two or three days.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

LIBRARY HALL.—The end of Lent and the beginning of gaiety and pleasure could scarcely have been more worthily marked than it was last night by the readings of Miss Charlotte Cushman. The house was crowded with an audience which embraced many of our most refined, cultivated and distinguished citizens. There were young people there who came chiefly to see if what they had heard from their fathers could be true, and there were old people who came to watch for any spark which might show itself of the celestial fire of old. Miss Cushman's entrance produced a favorable impression. She is a stately, graceful woman, with profuse gray hair, which fails to disguise the strong features and erect carriage which used to win our homage years ago. She seated herself at the table, turned over the leaves, and then, after a brief explanatory of her programme, began to read the trial scene from Henry VIII. At first, of course, the audience was undemonstrative, as it always is at first, but when the reader brought in all the characters of the Queen's court, and after the other, the loud voiced crier, the bluff King Hal, the sonorous Wolsey and his tremulous brother Cardinal, and the impassioned Queen pleading for her self-respect, Miss Cook the place of cool indifference, and we found that it was Charlotte Cushman herself, and not some mere week of past greatness who had come to us. The house will be full—as it always is when Miss Dickinson speaks.

Important Move.

The old established firm of John L. Dawes & Brother have removed their paint-shop to 102 Third avenue, where they will be glad to see their old customers and all others wanting house and sign painting. Mr. Guy L. Smith, son, well-known as one of the best sign writers in the country, is now connected with this house, and with the combined talent of G. L. S. and Master John L. Dawes, Jr., any wanting signs of any description can be suited.

Those wishing to see the largest glass sign on this continent can do so at their establishment, 102 Third avenue, two houses below Wood street.

MWF.

The finest stock

of boys and children's clothing to be found in the city can be seen at H. Sutmeyer Bro. & Co.'s—the popular one price clothing house, southwest corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny.

THOSE LICENSES AGAIN.

Another Excitement for the Bonifaces—A Legal Point in the License Question—The Court again Appealed to.

It was generally supposed that our Bonifaces who were subjected to such tribulations on the license question during the past year, had at last surmounted them all and that hereafter, having learned the old law, peace would come to them by compliance with its provisions.

This serene and happy expectation, indulged in by those with whom the question of a license was a matter of much importance, was further strengthened by the facility with which they were granted the privilege asked during the past month, whenever they could present a respectable appearance of having complied with the law, and as the Board held its sessions frequently, and the applications were many and the Commissioners, though perhaps more strict than heretofore, yet willing to accord them all a fair hearing, everything moved off pleasantly, and the saloon keepers were jubilant. But sometimes the brightest dreams fade, suddenly, a fact which has had its exemplication, in this instance, and has brought consternation into the ranks of the license applicants.

The latest phase of the question was brought out yesterday by the refusal of County Treasurer Kilgore to receive the fees allowed by law for the licenses, and the consequent inability of the saloon keepers who had passed safely through the ordeal before the Commissioners, to secure the papers for which they sighed. Such an influence so unparalleled generally as exhibited on the part of the Treasurer was at first inexplicable, until it was understood that in thus refusing to fill up his coffers, he was acting under legal advice, and it was then discovered that a new legal question had been sprung which the Court alone could settle.

The dispute simply stated is, that the Treasurer contends that he has now no law under which he can receive the fees. The Legislature recently passed a bill known as the "new Liquor bill," which goes into effect May 1, 1872. Under its provisions no fees are paid to the Treasurer, but each applicant must pay a fixed sum of not less than $300, to the county for his license, and it is under this the Commissioner being thus done away with. As this law goes into effect on May 1st, 1872, and the licenses which for the past month have been issued by the Commissioners and which are now being issued, also, go into effect the same time, the Treasurer contends that they must come under the provisions of the new law. In other words that any license issued to extend from May 1st, 1872 to May 1st, 1873, must be taken out in accordance with the "new liquor bill" and not according to the old law under which licenses have been granted heretofore.

Taking this view of the matter, the Treasurer refuses to accept the fees as tendered by law, under the old law, and thus the saloon keeper is debared of his papers, as they cannot be issued until he can produce a receipt from the County Treasurer, showing that he has paid the charges for his license.

If the Treasurer's views are sustained, the effect will be that the licenses recently granted for the ensuing year will be revoked, and the saloon keepers will have to apply again, when the expenses will be very much greater.

Finding it impossible to obtain their papers held a consultation, the result of which was that measures were taken to have the question fairly tested in Court. To this end Messrs. Moore & Holland acting as attorneys for George A. Exler, of Allegheny, filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas, setting forth position taken by Treasurer Kilgore and praying that a mandamus be issued to compel the Treasurer to accept the fees tendered and give a receipt therefor. The Court granted a rule upon to show cause, and the argument was fixed for Saturday next.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL.

Special Meeting Last Night—Fixing up the Finances—New Treasurer Elected—Consolidation.

The Council of South Pittsburgh last evening held an adjourned meeting.

Present—Messrs. Brown, Cassiday, Haines, Kerr, Williams and Burgess Murray.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The Burgess stated that the business before Council was the matter of raising money on bonds authorized by the Legislature to pay the indebtedness on the engine house.

Mr. Kerr, from the Finance Committee, presented the act of the Legislature authorizing the issue of bonds, and the Clerk read the ordinance which the Finance Committee presented. The ordinance authorizes the issue of bonds to the amount of $5,000, in accordance with the provisions above mentioned.

Mr. Haines moved that the amount of bonds issued be $6,000, instead of $5,000, as the ordinance proposed. Carried, and the ordinance as amended passed finally.

A resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to negotiate a temporary loan of $2,000 to pay current expenses, was passed.

Mr. Rolfe, who was elected Borough Treasurer at the last meeting, declined to accept the [illegible] with two or more sureties. Carried.

It was then resolved to go into an election for Treasurer.

Messrs. Charles Melling and Robert F. Hunt were nominated.

The election resulted Melling 4 votes, Hunt 1 vote.

Mr. Melling was declared elected Treasurer. On motion the election was made unanimous.

Mr. Brown moved that the millage of taxation for the ensuing year be fixed at 18 mills for the South Side. Carried.

Mr. Cassiday presented the following:

WHEREAS, An act has been passed by the General Assembly annexing the South Side Borough to the city of Pittsburgh, and the same has not been approved by the Governor; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Town Council of the borough of South Pittsburgh, that the said act of annexing is wise and proper, and that we approve of the same, and respectfully request his Excellency, John W. Geary, Governor, to approve it immediately.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Council is hereby tendered to our Senators and Representatives for the passage of said act, and that the clerk be directed to send on these resolutions immediately to said Senators and Representatives.

The resolutions were lost. Yeas—Messrs. Cassiday and Haines. Nays—Messrs. Brown, Kerr and Williams.

On motion adjourned.

VESTRYMEN CHOSEN.

The Elections in the Episcopal Churches Yesterday.

Yesterday the annual elections for Vestrymen were held in our Episcopal churches, and, so far as heard from, all went off quietly, as the

Trinity.—John H. Shoenberger, Senior Warden, Josiah King, Junior Warden, Hon. Wilson McCandless, Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Col. James K. Moorhead, Henry C. Falk, Hon. Thos. M'Kee, Archibald Blakeley, Walter H. Marshall, Stephen Jarvis, Calvin Adams, John McG. Woods, Benjamin Bakewell, Jr., Gen. C. L. Fitzhugh.

St. Andrew's.—Hon. F. R. Brunot, W. H. Byram, A. Garrison, C. A. Wood, J. P. Henderson, C. C. Hussey, J. E. Jackson, W. McClintock, Samuel Harper, R. R. Francis, M. A. Woodward.

St. Peter's.—Henry C. Hale, Henry McKee, Archibald Blakeley, Walter H. Marshall, Stephen Jarvis, Calvin Adams, John McG. Woods, Benjamin Bakewell, Jr., Gen. C. L. Fitzhugh.

St. Andrew's.—Hon. F. R. Brunot, W. H. Byram, A. Garrison, C. A. Wood, J. P. Henderson, C. C. Hussey, J. E. Jackson, W. McClintock, Samuel Harper, R. R. Francis, M. A. Woodward.

St. James.—Henry C. Hale, Henry McKee, Wm. Kyle, W. J. Hammond, Thomas Rosewell, Jr., James Hammond, J. A. Duncan.

Christ Church, Allegheny.—D. De Haven, Senior Warden; Wm. Ralston, Junior Warden; Robert Phillips, John Haworth, A. L. Robinson, J. H. Sewell, P. Harvey Miller, R. M. Cust, F. Mowry, Wm. Longden. Delegates to National Convention—O. O. Phillips, P. Harvey Miller, J. H. Sewell.

Register's Business.

Below is the statement of the business done at the Register's office for the month of March:

Deceased.	Administrators.	Bonds.
Samuel Miller	Margaret Miller	$ 70,000
Michael Allen	John A. Benthaw	12,000
Elizabeth Kerr	Jane Kerr	20,000
Richard Phillips	Wm. Davis	200
Philip Kalkhoff	Wm. A. Hoake	100
Joseph Reedy	Mary A. Reedy	800
Jacob Kraus	Margaret Long	100
John Bennett	Christian Bennett	4,000
Robert Hall	Samuel Colvin	30,000
Barbara Arnold	Barbara Herbold	1,000
Samuel Bowman	L. P. Stowe	5,000
Josiah E. Weidin	Harriet H. Potter and H. Mason	20,000
Mary A. Lyon	Lawrence Lyon	200
Jefferson Afer	A. D. Burns	600
Joseph Barnes	John I. Saint	8,000
Annie Davidson	Edwin McCoy	1,000
Thomas C. Hone	David H. Miller	2,000
Charles Carlicker	Mehrad Benney	200
Heorge Hassenger	Benj. Hassinger	3,500
George Wilson	R. J. Wilson	100,000
William D. Smith	Wm. U. Smith	4,000
Martin Shoup	Lizzie Shoup	200
James Curry	Martha Curray	20,000
Sebastian Hald	Hannah Hald	3,000
Wm. McCully	Benjamin E. Miller	1,500
Hannah White	Alice White	100
Mary A. Errill	D. I. Ward	100
Fannie D. Stafford	Mary A. Smith	2,200
Wm. J. Hoffman	Frank Road	5,000
Edward Straiher	John R. Sulzer	800
John Taylor	Charles E. Clayton	4,000
Susanna Dickson	Jonathan Aiken	30,000
John C. Sambie	Milton H. Goff	8,000
John McGean	Sarah McGeah	500
Jas. H. McGinnell	Thos S. McGinnell	20,000
James Widway	Eliza S. Widway	600
John Ramsey	Mary Ramsey	50
Geo. M. Morrison	John Kennedy	10,000
Fred. Hambright	Mrs. M. Ingham	50
Margaret Brown	Samuel G. Brown	20,000
Robert I. Eccles	Sarah Eccles	36,000
Mary A. Belringer	Anton Stephen	3,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
John Gasby	Wm. Walton, Sr.
Wm. Vietmeier	Theresa Vietmeier.
Margaret Sayers	Catharine Sayers.
David McKee	{ George S. McKee. { Joseph Mitchell.
Elizabeth Stevenson	Samuel Stevenson.
Mary Ann Mears	Geo. R. Cochran, Esq.
Sarah Greenwood	Abraham Greenwood.
Josiah E. Weldin	———
Wm. Dunn	James M. Taylor.
H. W. Aufeterheide	Sophia Aufeterheide.
Philip Hild	———
Wm. Smith	Samuel Alter.
Geo. M. Morrison	———
Henry Baumbach	Elizabeth Baumbach.
Eliza J. Swaney	Griselda Stewart.
Mary Ann Hillman	———
Adam Chos	Nicholas Lang
Robert Logers	John L. Awl.
Henry Lippe	Julia Lippert.
William Dickson	Robert Potter.
Conrad E. Schaber	{ Ann M. Schaber. { Conrad Mohr.
John M. Smith	———
John Matzaubacher	———
Philomena Ihmsen	Rev. James O'Connor.
John Sinnot	Elizabeth Sinnot.
Jacob Freass	J. M. Maffitt.
James Chambers	{ J. B. Chambers. { D. M. Chambers.
Peter Hobaugh	Rebecca Hobaugh.

THE TEACHERS' MEETING.

The County Teachers' Institute—Opening of the Session Yesterday—The First Day's Business.

Yesterday morning the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute was commenced in the Hall of the Fourth Ward Public School, Penn Avenue. The attendance was quite large, as many friends of education in addition to the teachers were present and became interested participants in the proceedings.

The session was opened at ten o'clock with prayer by Prof. J. M. Caldwell, after which a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of Professors Monroe and Caldwell and Miss Adair.

While the Committee were absent preparing their report County Superintendent [illegible] was introduced and addressed the meeting as follows:

[illegible] was willing to [illegible] departure at an early day or to remain with you for months yet, if it was desirable, and as a testimonial to this effect he presented a badge as a member of the session on the sixteenth day of January ultimo. I had not the slightest expectation that I should be so soon addressing you on this subject, but what had thus far been a matter of private consultation became a matter of public information, though certainly not by any authority from me or the elder alluded to. The whole affair was thus precipitated upon me. I was naturally mortified that the first intimation of my intention to retire from the pastorate should come from the press or from parties not connected with Westminster and from whom I had not communicated with me. This was far from what I desired, and grieved me most deeply, for of all the virtues attainable by man, I do most admire frankness and seek to practice it. I make the explanation because unfounded rumors, some of them of the most ridiculous nature, have been floating on the current of the public talk. I think I may say without boasting that you will not suspect me of any of the grosser forms of clerical failure. Neither do I ask this relation to be dissolved simply to be relieved of the position. If such had been my desire I could readily have accepted propositions to settle elsewhere in the Presbyterian Church—propositions made during the past year. I desire you to feel in all its simple force the fact that I have taken this step under the compulsion of convictions which after months and years of study (not unattended with much prayer) have forced themselves upon my mind, and the compulsion is so strong that in spite of many efforts to resist it I find myself resolved to accept the sentence with all its pain and penalties; and how severe they are none but those who experience them may know. What is this change of views, then? you will ask. Now, my friends, I find myself confronted by the very difficulty which I remarked it embarrassing for me to continue to be your pastor, and latterly to look forward to any other pastorate in the same denomination. That difficulty lies in the fact that I am bound by my ordination vow not to teach anything in the Presbyterian church contrary to its standards—a vow which I have always kept, and propose to keep inviolate so long as it is binding upon me. To preach certain views which I entertain would be a violation of that vow; but as I regard those views as a highly important part of Divine truth, I must go elsewhere if I desire to preach them. There is no right here to-night to mention these views in such a way as to influence any mind under my care. I have never desired to do this, and have expressly said that it was a matter of conscience with me not to do so. As a member of the Presbytery I never shall seek, as I never have, to influence any one, even of my own kith and kin, to adopt them or see things as I see them. I have nothing to say to you, therefore, with regard to points theological and ecclesiological, except this, that I ask you to look me in the face while, with great sadness, but self-respect, and expose my soul to spiritual disaster. *You* would not respect me if I were to be guilty of such a duplicity.

I have also a word or two to say to you with regard to the manner in which this matter first reached you. While my studies upon certain questions have extended over the course of several years, it is only quite recently that, after long and painful struggle, I reached the point where I felt that I must cease to occupy a representative position in the Presbyterian church. My first and warmest desire was that the separation, whenever it came, should be accomplished in such a way as would best secure the interests of this congregation, and I hoped [illegible] dent con[illegible]

The Committee having now returned reported the following list of officers which was adopted:

President—A. T. Douthett.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. Conroy and Jones.

Secretaries—Messrs. W. M. Claney, Mills and McCargo.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. Gamber, Cratz, Will and McKee.

Committee on Resolutions—Messrs. Snodgrass and Claney, and Miss E. Bailey.

Publishing Committee.—Messrs. McCord, Montgomery and Felt.

The regular business of the Institute was then taken up, and continued throughout the day. The following exercises embraced class drills on "Vocal Culture" by Prof. Maurice; a lecture by Prof. Tappan, of Kenyon College; discussing the question, "What Lessons Should be Taught First in the Day," and other matters pertaining to the work of the teacher. The programme was plentifully interspersed with music, vocal and instrumental, which materially enlivened the proceedings.

At the evening Miss L